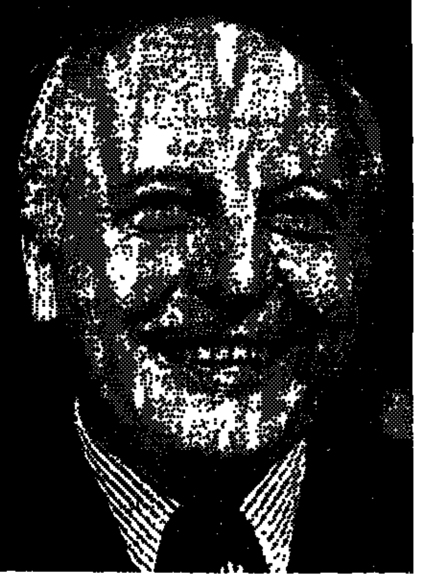
The German Tribune

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

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Brandt-Scheel partnership wins election



Walter Scheel

(Photos: Sven Simon)

All power is exercised by the people," Bonn's Basic Law would have it, and this time, if the percentage of the electorate that cast their vote is any guide, the people made use of their constitutional rights with a vengeance to ensure a clear majority in the seventh Bundestag.

The Social and Free Democratic coalition government headed by Chancellor Willy Brandt has gained a clear mandate – a good deal clearer than in 1969, since when the coalition parties' slender majority had been reduced to zero by only six MPs crossing the floor to the Opposition benches.

The re-election of Willy Brandt likewise represents a vote of confidence in the policy of coming to terms with the Eastern Bloc, a policy hotly contested in the Bundestag, and electoral approval of the human easements achieved in negotiations between the two German states in return for recognition of the GDR (even though fresh doubts as to East Berlin's intentions had arisen in the last few days before the general election).

The Social Democratic victory is to a large extent a personal victory for Willy Brandt. The SPD will hardly contest this claim after using his photo on thousands and thousands of posters and distributing even more "Vote for Willy" lapel badges.

The Social Democrats made the election a vote of confidence in Willy Brandt and their victory proves them right in adopting these tactics.

In relative terms the smaller coalition party, the Free Democrats, emerged as even more successful. The crucial juncture for Liberalism, as FDP leader Walter Scheel called the 19 November general election, improved the party's position to an extent that not even its most committed supporters could have expected.

The trend towards a two-party system, consistent over a period of more than a decade, has been called to a halt.

One major reason why this is the case is the clear commitment of the FDP to continuation of the existing coalition with the Social Democrats. This can unmistakeably be concluded from voting patterns, government supporters having ensured that the Free Democrats remain well able to apply the brake on the SPD.

The loser of the election is unquestionably the Christian Democratic Union, its leader Rainer Barzel this time having shown himself on the TV screen to be a surprisingly good loser long before the final results appeared.

Yet the extent to which personalities entered into the election campaign made it unmistakeably apparent that the outcome represents a grave personal defeat for Dr Barzel.

For months individual members of the CDU have voiced fears and opinion polls have repeatedly indicated via popularity graphs that the nomination of Rainer Barzel as Shadow Chancellor was an unfortunate one.

The only branch of the party to improve its position in the elections, the Bavarian Christian Social Union led by Franz Josef Strauss, will no doubt be hammering home this message to the CDU.

It would be unfair to lay the blame solely at Rainer Barzel's door, though. The abstention of the Opposition in the Bundestag debate on the Moscow and Warsaw treaties, for instance, was hardly his fault.

For that matter Rainer Barzel cannot be blamed for staging an election campaign in which Karl Schiller, who resigned as SPD Minister of Economic Affairs and Finance only a couple of months ago, suddenly supported the Opposition without clearly changing his quarter of a century's allegiance to the SPD. Still less can Dr Barzel be blamed for this aspect of his party's campaign backfiring.

The contest is over. The voters have empowered Chancellor Brandt and Foreign Minister Walter Scheel to govern the country for a further four years.

Victory and defeat are nothing final in politics, though. The next general election will be held in only four years' time.

Hans-Wolfgang Engelmann

(Bremer Nachrichten, 20 November 1972)

IN THIS ISSUE

SPD-FDP benefit from heavy turnout

Everyone was expecting the outcome to be neck and neck but the voters seem to have decided otherwise. Between them the coalition parties polled more than 54 per cent of the votes cast. This is not only a victory; it is an unexpected landslide.

The Opposition is the clear loser, the Christian Democrats faring worse in the North than in the South, where the Bavarian Christian Social Union, managed to slightly improve its position.

What accounts for the surprise victory of the Social and Free Democrats? There are, I feel, many reasons, the emphasis being a matter for discussion.

Many votes in favour of the outgoing government were undoubtedly cast by young people between eighteen and twenty-one, who went to the polls for the first time. The high turn-out was also an important factor.

Two other factors are inextricably linked with the turn-out. Electoral interest was stimulated by the conflict of views and protest votes for splinter groups reduced to a minimum.

What is more, in instances in which views could well differ, Willy Brandt benefited from being in office. As the outgoing Chancellor and man at the helm he enjoyed the customary tactical advantage.

Last but not least, Bonn's *Ostpolitik* came up trumps in terms of votes gained to a surprising degree. The Social and Free Democrats reminded the electorate of their achievements in this sector by initialling the basic treaty with East Berlin in the final stages of the election campaign.

In contrast the Opposition new and old overestimated public anxiety lest progress be achieved at the expense of stability.

The Christian Democrats would appear to have embarked on what Chancellor Brandt and Foreign Minister Scheel called crisis talk too early in the campaign, to have lost momentum and to have suffered, moreover, from the drawback that the voter's purse has yet to suffer seriously from the ill-effects.

Victory at the polls does not, of course, mean that the electorate is in agreement with the government on all counts. The surprisingly good performance of the Free Democrats, the smaller coalition party, can only be attributed to a desire to prevent the left wing of the Social Democrats from losing touch with reality.

Whether the stronger FDP will be up to the task remains to be seen. Social conflict could arise, the explosive force of which must not be underestimated.

Hans Schäfer

(Kieler Nachrichten, 20 November 1972)



Willy Brandt

A hard-fought election

The general public's political commitment has increased perceptibly in recent months. All parties were agreed that even in the morning and afternoon election meetings have been better atended this time than ever before.

Private campaigns in support of one party or the other made names for themselves, though they may not always have been to the party's liking.

People declared in public which way they were going to vote and instead of the sandwich-board men of past campaigns members of the general public displayed their allegiance by means of lapel badges and car stickers at no extra cost to the parties of their choice.

A number of cabaret stars and satirists even went so far as to recommend the electorate to support the outgoing government despite the fact that it has not provided a hard-working satirist with much material over the past three years.

Public commitment has, then, been widespread and on more than one occasion anxiety has been expressed lest the losers resort to extra-parliamentary activity rather than respecting the majority decision in a democratic manner.

In this context the calm and conciliatory final phase of a hotly contested election campaign would seem to warrant a certain amount of hope.

There can be no doubt that the drastic change of direction in *Ostpolitik* since 1969 has been instrumental in bringing about this change of atmosphere on the domestic political scene.

The price paid at home for the policy of coming to terms with the Eastern Bloc is high. Mistrust as to the efficacy of its outcome and the fear of domestic repercussions will determine the price for years to come.

A rift has split the entire country. This, when all is said and done, is partly why premature elections had to be held. Democrats on both sides must ensure that the gap is not further widened.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 20 November 1972)

■ FOREIGN AFFAIRS

USSR – successes in Europe but trouble in Asia

Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger

For the Soviet Union the fifty-fifth anniversary of the October Revolution took place against the background of foreign policy successes. The tenor of the celebration address delivered by politbureau member and Deputy Premier Kyrill Mazurov in the Kremlin was one of satisfaction.

The prerequisites of intergovernmental cooperation in ensuring a lasting security system in Europe, he claimed, were in the process of being established.

True enough, with the initialling of the basic treaty between the Federal Republic and the GDR as part of Bonn's *Ostpolitik* the Soviet Union has made substantial progress in this direction.

The first preliminary talks on the European conference on security and cooperation scheduled to begin in Helsinki on 22 November represent a further significant step, even though a forecast as to the outcome of this mammoth meeting that Moscow has demanded for so long cannot yet be made.

The Kremlin may be satisfied with the trend of developments in Europe but the same cannot be said of Asia. In recent weeks Soviet propaganda attacks on China have increased in volume, ranging from *Pravda* to *Izvestia* and *Novoye Vremya*, the Foreign Ministry journal.

Protocol warfare has also recommenced. Following harsh words by Chinese Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei about the Soviet Union in Peking the Soviet ambassador marched out of a reception and Peking's diplomats in Moscow left the Kremlin celebrations when Mazurov accused the Chinese of pursuing anti-Soviet foreign policies.

Are relations between the Soviet Union and China heading in the direction of serious conflict again?

The current symptoms do not warrant this diagnosis. The present verbal warfare is clearly the result of a certain degree of unrest and anxiety about political developments in Asia.

In recent months the balance of power in the four-cornered contest between Washington, Moscow, Peking and Tokyo in Asia has not changed to Moscow's benefit. The Soviet Union has, indeed, sustained a number of setbacks.

They began with President Nixon's visit to China and the changes in Chinese foreign policy this visit heralded. Then came the move towards Sino-Japanese reconciliation initiated by Japanese Premier Kakuei Tanaka. The latest "setback" is the expectation of an armistice agreement in Vietnam.

In all three instances the Soviet Union is not, or only marginally involved. As long as the Vietnamese sore contiñued to run the Kremlin may have felt that it retained certain possibilities of bringing further influence to bear, primarily via arms deliveries to Hanoi.

Now that an end to the Vietnam war is in sight and with it a reorganisation in the whole of South-East Asia the Kremlin too will be reappraising its position in this part of the world.

The Soviet Union has not had a determinative role to play in bringing about a solution to the Vietnam conflict. Neither have the Chinese. This was no doubt one of the reasons why both Moscow and Peking held their propaganda fire when President Nixon chose not to sign the armistice agreement prior to the US Presidential elections.

The two Red rivals have certainly not been hand in glove in bringing about a solution to the war in Indo-China. All they can be said to have in common is that neither the Russians nor the Chinese want to put a damper on their relations with President Nixon.

Moscow would seem to set great store by security agreements with Washington that will give the Soviet Union a breathing-space for carrying out domestic projects. The Kremlin may also feel that continuation of the US–Soviet dialogue holds forth the promise of China not outmanoeuvring Russia in Washington for the time being.

An end to the war in Indo-China is of major importance for future Chinese foreign policy now that Peking is showing greater interest in playing its role in world affairs.

The end of the Vietnam war represents a further reduction in American presence in Asia. A vacuum will result, particularly in South-East Asia, and China rather than Russia would like to plug the gap.

According to Soviet propaganda Peking has declared the Soviet Union to be its no. 1 enemy. There is a grain of truth in this accusation. China prefers to come to terms with the United States rather than with the Soviet Union because Peking's claims to supremacy in Asia stand to benefit.

Not for nothing has the Soviet Union reiterated of late that it too is an Asian power. It will be no coincidence that Russia has resurrected its old proposals for an all-Asian security system, even though the potential partners have never been particularly enthusiastic about the idea. The Soviet Union is intent on not allowing itself to be shouldered out of Asian affairs.

There is good reason to doubt whether the Kremlin will achieve this aim either swiftly or easily. For one, the Soviet Union can never catch up on the advantage China has in Asia.

What is more, there is a growing inclination towards political neutrality in Asia, Asian countries being anxious not to replace one state of dependence by another. In the changing Asian scene Soviet foreign policy has found the going heavy of late.

Heinz Verfürth

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 14 November 1972)

Argentina needs Juan Peron

At 77 a politician can be written off, Juan Peron, the Argentinian dictator ousted seventeen years ago, is claimed to have stated. This could be taken to mean that Peron's personal ambition is now limited and that he is no longer all that keen on nomination for the Presidential elections due to be held in Argentina next February.

Yet Argentina cannot manage without him, as both President Lanusse and Peron himself well know. It is thus doubtful whether he will succeed in securing the election of a candidate of his choice in Buenos Aires and himself remaining in the background.

Peron's supporters are the working people, who have still not forgotten the legislation he passed in their favour while in office. Nor have they forgotten Evita, the dictator's first wife, who did a great deal of social work and has still not been displaced in the public memory by Isabel, his politically active second wife.

In Argentina Juan Peron is a legend, the political fundament of which has yet to be put to the test of day-to-day politics. The trade unions, who support the ex-dictator almost to a man, have played their part in forming this legend and expect great things of his return.

Were Peron to refuse to head a mass movement all Argentina's problems would remain unsolved for the time being. Yet the ex-dictator who is on his way back to his old country still seems undecided.

If he is unable to induce his supporters to adopt a more moderate approach, preferring to allow himself and his late wife to be attributed legendary powers, Argentina will face even harder times than those it was hoped his return might improve.

Dr Walter Beck

(Nordwest Zeitung, 14 November 1972)

China and Bonn's Ostpolitik

KielerNachrichten

China accepts Bonn's *Ostpolitik* and will respect it even though Peking, in view of its own conflict with Moscow, has grave misgivings. According to political observers in Peking this is the approach the Chinese government has adopted in connection with the general election in the Federal Republic.

These misgivings relate to doubts Peking has about a whole range of factors that currently determine Soviet foreign policy, policy towards Europe in particular.

The Chinese work on the assumption – the undeniable fact as they see it – that the Kremlin's policy of detente in Europe is not seriously meant, the ultimate purpose of such concessions as are made being solely to lull Western Europe into a deceptive feeling of security in order, in the short term, to make European integration and unity more difficult.

Peking is accordingly mistrustful of both a European security conference and a possible agreement on mutual balanced force reduction.

This mistrust is backed up by the fact that any relaxation of tension on the Western borders of the Soviet sphere of influence, be it ever so temporary, enables the Moscow general staff further to reinforce the million men it presently has stationed along the Sino-Soviet frontier.

Against the background of these foreign and defence policies necessarily tailor-made to suit the national interest it is easy to see why China nowadays prefers to cooperate with politicians such as the British Conservative government who make it quite clear that they are only prepared to negotiate with the Soviet Union from a position of strength.

Whatever shape the newly-elected government in Bonn may take it can work on the assumption that Communist China considers the division of Germany to be an abnormal state of affairs.

Peking will never stand in the way of a possible future policy of reunification. Right now China is lending endeavours to reunite Korea every support.

The Chinese leaders have repeatedly made it clear that as far as they are concerned there are two German states whose applications for UN membership it will support but that there is only one German nation.

Hans-Joachim Bargmann

(Kieler Nachrichten, 14 November 1972)

No easy task to foster a 'Cypriot national feeling'

The agreement reached at the Cyprus conference on a joint parliament to represent both the Greek and Turkish communities in accordance with their numerical strength is something that appeared out of the question a year ago. In 1971 the Cyprus conference was abandoned without a conclusion having been reached.

Difficult individual issues remain to be resolved, particularly the mutual representation of both communities on the executive side of government, but both the political atmosphere as a whole and the relationship of the two communities to each other have clearly improved over the past year.

The final shape the joint solution to the crisis is to take may not be completely clear at the present juncture but the shape it is not to take is clear.

Enosis, or union with Greece on the basis of common Christianity and Hellenic culture, a solution demanded by Greek patriots, is out of the question for the Turkish minority.

On the other hand Archbishop Makarios, the Cypriot head of state, is opposed to division of the island, the Turkish counter-demand that only a few years ago brought Greece and Turkey, neighbouring Nato countries, to the brink of war.

In the meantime Archbishop Makarios has discovered that Cyprus can get on very well without Enosis and he has made use of the stalemate between the two peacekeeping powers (alongside Britain) to intensify efforts to reconcile the two hostile communities.

Athens has brought substantial pressure to bear on the Archbishop, not being in favour of this solution to the crisis. General Grivas, the Greek partisan leader, has been sent back to the island and President Makarios's Greek Orthodox episcopal colleagues have threatened to resign en masse.

The Archbishop knows full well that in the long run he will only be able to withstand nationalist and religious pressure of this kind if he succeeds in reuniting the divided island state.

In view of the opposing national and religious commitments of the Greek and Turkish communities it will be none too easy to foster Cypriot national feeling, yet this may prove a feasible solution to a crisis that allows of no other.

(Der Tagesspiegel, 8 November 1972)

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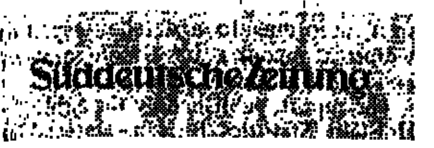
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■ EAST-WEST RELATIONS

Expellees Association's influence dwindles



Expellees must do everything in their power to prevent the "party in favour of recognition" receiving a majority, the Expellees Association (BdV) told its members before the last general election in 1969. Of course the appeal was unsuccessful.

The SPD and FDP formed a government, passed treaties with Moscow and Warsaw, and the CDU/CSU in which the expellees had placed their hopes for the most part abstained. Activists of the Association were almost alone in the Bundestag in their resistance to the Ostpolitik.

This failure of the "union" parties was something of a trauma to those who lost their homelands in the last War and hoped to regain them. For years they had looked on the CDU/CSU as their friends and helpers, but now they had to admit that their influence in these parties, too, had dwindled.

Many a CDU/CSU member with expellee sympathies will find it hard to go along with what the Bavarian state BdV group confirmed in anticipation of the elections: "The Federal Republic cannot go back to the old days before ratification."

There is less room for manoeuvre in Ostpolitik for the CDU/CSU if they come to power, and this has of necessity meant a diminution in the power of the expellees as a vested-interest group.

In election campaigns up till 1969 the expellees representatives were important figures, playing a vital role in the selection of candidates and the formulation of election programmes. But this year the three major parties have not too much time available to listen to the expellees.

The BdV, the cover organisation for all expellees' groups, has a membership of two million approximately, but when the leadership of the BdV looks at itself with self-critical eyes it has to admit that more than 25 years after the German expulsion from former homelands BdV can no longer play a decisive role in German politics.

This impotence has many bases. The groups included in the BdV claim the right to speak for more than eleven million expellees. But surveys have shown that the bulk of expellees are not in agreement with the associations' policies and have long since come to terms with the loss of the German eastern territories. Even the 58 members of the last Bundestag who hold an expellees identity card are not in the main in agreement with official BdV policy.

"Origins alone cannot be the decisive factor," BdV told its members in a preview to the forthcoming elections. "There are fellow countrymen in the political parties who only belong to our group on paper."

This reproach is directed particularly against Social Democrat expellees who are almost unanimoulsy behind Willy Brandt's policy of detente.

"We expellees could not longer close our eyes to the painful realisation that a return to our homelands was a desire that was outside the scope of the politically feasible," a group of SPD members from the eastern territories recently stated.

The chairman of the *Seliger Gemeinde*, Adolf Hasenöhrl, told those politicians who represent the expellees: "Those who look only to the past and are of the opinion that we can solve our problems by quoting the dead are making a mistake."

The *Seliger Gemeinde* with 24,000 members professing social democracy and part of the Sudeten German group, is the only integral SPD group actively operating within the Expellees Association. Adolf Hasenöhrl told BdV leader recently that is the expellees relied entirely on the CDU/CSU the time would surely come before long when the expellees we a justifiably shooed into a corner and forgotten.

But the time has long since come when the expellees are part of the "union" parties. The BdV calls itself a non-party organisation but it has long been a political appendage of the CDU/CSU. Its chairman Herbert Czaja, head of the Silesian group Herbert Hupka, his Pomeranian colleague Philip von Bismarck, the spokesman for the Sudeten group, Walter Becher and practically all other important officials are paid up members of the CDU/CSU. Many of them will be in the next Bundestag because the CDU/CSU have put them high on the list for one of the party nominations.

But these professional expellees can certainly no longer pretend that they are part of a strong lobby union. They have been somewhat left behind by the shift of political emphasis from Ostpolitik to economic and social welfare policies. They are relegated to a minor political field of battle and their appointed task is to dissuade right-orientated expellees from voting NPD or giving up in resignation and abstaining.

The line of argument of the CDU orientated head of the association has also shifted. In 1969 its main aim was to torpedo the SPD and FDP aims of coming to terms with the East, but this time the BdV has more modest aims. It calls for an effort to be made to obtain a parliamentary majority "which can firmly and decidedly keep the German Question open to a better solution . . . and defend the free opinions of the expellees and their associations."

Peter Pragal

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 15 November 1972)



Refugees arriving at the Friedland transit camp

(Photo: dpa)

German-Russians at Friedland transit camp

Friedland transit camp, near Göttingen, rings at present with the sound of German-Russian turns of phrase as well as the usual German-Polish idioms. Of the 221 refugees there 166 are from the Soviet Union, eighteen from Gdansk, 27 from what was formerly Silesia, two each from Pomerania and Hungary and six from Rumania.

Thus for the first time in Friedland's existence the Russians are in a majority. They come from Estonia, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Karaganda, Novosibirsk, Alma Ata and Tashkent. They come from all walks of life, except the academic professions.

All are agreed that the permission to leave Russia and come to the Federal Republic was given suddenly and surprisingly after years in which they had applied in vain for an exit visa. Generally speaking the passes were obtained with a few kind words and the assistance of the Bonn government.

Herr Schulz, the director of Friedland, has not received word of how long the increased flow of refugees will last and how many people will be involved. He learns only through "private channels" how many visas are issued daily by the Federal embassy in Moscow.

At present about fifty to sixty are issued each day. This corresponds to the number of places available on the Moscow-Paris express with which the emigrants leave Moscow for Brunswick from where they are taken by bus to Friedland.

Rumour hath it that the original idea was to speed up the exodus by flying the German-Russians to Schönefeld airport, East Berlin, and then bringing them by GDR buses to Friedland. One such planeload did arrive, with 90 people on board, but the scheme was dropped, presumably for financial reasons.

The refugees now arriving are creating a far better impression than those German-Russian who arrived some years ago. 14.582 arrived between 1958 and 1971. In the first ten months of this year 1,503 people arrived from the Soviet Union.

As in the past they have to pay 400 roubles for an exit visa for every person over the age of sixteen. In some areas, however, a similar sum is now being charged for children. The new arrivals report that this is the result of a new law that is not yet everywhere in force.

Soviet customs are allowing them to bring valuables including gold with them. Each person is allowed one watch, one ring and silverware weighing up to 400 grams.

Josef Schmidt

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 11 November 1972)

GDR relaxes restrictions for journalists

Journalists will be among the people to benefit from the Basic Treaty between the Federal Republic and the GDR. Correspondents from the one part of Germany have been active in the other part in the past, it is true, but that was more an exception that proved a rule than the rule itself. Among the guarantees that the GDR has now made for permanent correspondents is:

- The right to work in the GDR with free access information sources and uncensored reporting;
- The right to entry and exit into and from the country by all normal methods of transport;
- Freedom to work and move about the German Democratic Republic and the right to file news, opinions and commentaries without let or hindrance;
- The right of access to all publications and other sources of information which are available to the public at large on official information, and to the acquiring of information from all persons authorised to disseminate this.

The condition placed on these concessions is that journalist shall obey the laws of the GDR regarding "security, the figt against crime, protection of public health and protection of the rights and freedoms of others."

Similar rights have been granted by the Federal Republic to journalists form the GDR. But although the wording may sound the same the meaning of the concessions differs considerably. In the Federal Republic everyone has the basic right to express his own opinion and disseminate this, and to draw on all generally accessible sources for information, "Eine Zensur findet nicht statt," Basic Law declares – there shall be no censorship.

Our press laws go so far as to make it the duty of the authorities to give non-classified information to representatives of the Press.

The GDR also has the principle of free expression firmly rooted in its constitution. But it states categorically: "Militaristic and revanchistic propaganda in any form, incitement to war and all expressions of religious, racial or national hatred shall be regarded as a crime." Legal practice in the GDR in the past has shown that press material likely to be embarrassing to the authorities can be classified under one of these headings.

The new legislation introduced on 1 December 1957 introduced the expression "defamation of the State" to the previous law, with imprisonment of not more than two years as the requisite punishment. This makes virtually any utterance that does not fit the regime's scheme of things punishable by incarceration. The highest court of the GDR has decreed that a slander against even one individual can be included under the formulation of "State" and be punishable by imprisonment.

The right to obtain information from official sources has become more of an order. Journalists who have been operating in the GDR for years repeat from experience that they are constantly being warned against obtaining information from 'shady sources'. Thus any information that detracts in any way from the State can be outlawed.

(Stuttgarter Nachrichten, 10 November 1972)

■ LABOUR AFFAIRS

Courts rule on moot points of Industrial Relations Act

The political parties in Bonn went at each other hammer and tongs for months because of the new Industrial Relations Act. It was finally passed in 1972 and the battle switched to the labour courts.

Works councils and employers are now arguing about the correct interpretation of the various regulations. The parliamentarians missed a number of problems or deliberately ignored them. Labour court judges have to sort out the ensuing mess.

The main point of controversy is whether or not the company should pay works council officials expenses for trade union training courses. The law states that employers are to cover the costs arising from the activities of the works council.

The courts took a long time to reach a binding decision. Labour courts in Hagen, Arnsberg and Frankfurt sided with the employers and ruled that courses were practically the private pleasure of the officials who should therefore pay from their own pocket.

But judges in Wuppertal and Wetzlar took the trade union side, telling reluctant employers that it was in their interest too for works councils to be informed of their rights.

The Lower Saxony Federal State Labour Court opened up the way for the final decision when it interpreted the law as meaning that the employer must at least pay in those cases where the official wished primarily for information on the new industrial relations law during the training course.

The Federal Labour Court has followed the line taken by the Hanover court. Works council officials can in future present the bills for training courses to their employers on condition that the course deals with the new industrial relations law.

Another problem in the industrial relations sector came to light with the works council elections. Executives are not allowed to vote under the Industrial Relations Act and employers are now eager to give as many of their employees as possible executive status to drive a wedge between them and the rest of the staff.

The head of a Bochum firm circulated a letter to some of his white-collar workers stating: "You belong to the executive category who are not allowed to vote at the forthcoming works council elections even if the concern's electoral committee thinks differently. You may appeal against the validity of the electoral list."

This letter brought the employer a good deal of trouble. The Industrial Relations Act decrees that no person may hinder the election of works council. No restrictions may be imposed on the active or passive right of suffrage enjoyed by employees.

Bochum Labour Court considered the letter inadmissible interference in the jurisdiction of the electoral executive and ruled that the employer was guilty of trying to influence the works council election.

The same rulings made in the case of a manufacturer in Hesse who wrote to a number of his white-collar workers to tell them they were of executive status and therefore without an active or passive right of suffrage.

"Behaviour of this type is to be considered not as a casual expression of opinion but as a deliberate attempt to hinder the works council election," Marburg Labour Court ruled.

But the Federal State Labour Court in Hamm called these judges to heel and ruled that letters of this type were not illegal as employers too could express their opinions.

But employers should be careful in future when considering action of this type. "In line with the ban on hindering the works council election, the employer must avoid giving the impression that he expects employees to act in a certain way," the Hamm court judge ruled.

Frankfurt Labour Court has also tried to bring some clarity into the issue. There was some dispute at a car supply firm about who exactly was an executive. The legal provisions are rather obscure.

The Frankfurt court ruled that executives included the heads of personnel, the accounts department, administration, business management, production planning and production control and the manager of the firm.

The works council of a Berlin metal concern caused some controversy when it demanded a look at the company's wage list and the management refused to accede to its demands.

The Federal Labour Court ruled that the works council cannot be stopped from looking at the wage lists. It must be able at all times to examine whether the employer is acting in accordance with existing wage agreements. The only case where this ruling does not apply is when the works council demands to see the books out of sheer bloodymindedness.

Under the new Industrial Relations Act only the works committee is responsible for the control of wage or salary lists. But this committee can only be formed when the works council has at least nine members. That would mean a staff of more than three hundred.

The works council of a small firm in North Rhine-Westphalia without a works committee also wanted to see the salary lists. The employer however did not want to reveal his affairs to public gaze and objected to any form of snooping.

But his argument was not accepted by the Federal State Labour Court in Hamm which ruled that in cases of this type the right of information could be exercised by the chairman or another member of the works council.

(Die Zeit, 10 November 1972)

Court says social workers must testify in courts

Even judges at the respected Federal Constitutional Court do not always pass judgments that are generally considered wise. The Second Chamber recently ruled that social workers and members of allied professions should not be granted the right to withhold their testimony in a court of law. This decision runs contrary to current practice.

In the interests of justice everybody is obliged to testify before a court if requested to do so. Instances where this obligation can be lifted are extremely rare and the judge can only grant exceptions at his discretion where the offence before the court is a minor one.

The only persons entitled to withhold their testimony are clergy, defence councils, lawyers, chartered accountants, tax advisers, doctors, chemists and midwives.

Professions involved with the care and treatment of others are today gaining in importance. Only recently a Catholic cardinal, Lorenz Jaeger, complained that fewer and fewer people were going to confession.

It would be wrong to conclude from his complaint that people have fewer problems today and are in less need of help. More and more persons are seeking the help and support of psychologists, psychotherapists, marriage advice counsellors and socio-educationists.

Members of these professions learn as much if not more about the private life of their clients as clergy, doctors or lawyers. But whereas anything a person says to his doctor or priest is confidential, psychiatrists and the like are expected to testify before the courts and no exception is brooked.

Lüneburg Magistrates Court did not find this in keeping with Basic Law as it contravened human dignity for a third party to learn something about the private sphere of a person seeking advice.

Information about a person's mental state deserved at least as much protection as information about physical complaints or economic or legal difficulties, the court claimed and called in the Federal Constitutional Court.

Before reaching its decision, the Federal Constitutional Court consulted the other supreme courts. The Fifth Penal Chamber of the Federal Court of Justice stated casually that it was up to the individual to keep his secrets to himself or only divulge them to the members of professions who may withhold their testimony.

While the majority of judges consulted claimed that the fight against crime should have priority, the First Military Service Chamber of the Federal Court of Administration stated that this ruling ran contrary to Basic Law.

The success of the work done by psychologists, psychotherapists and social workers depended to a large extent on whether or not they gained the confidence of their clients, the court claimed. These professions were relatively new and still developing, the court added. But linking them with professions that have been practised for years contradicts the values incorporated in Basic Law.

The Constitutional Court admits that what social workers learn from their clients is usually confidential. A person can only expect effective help when he reveals all.

"Consulting a social worker, persons can be forced into the position of discussing openly and unconditionally private affairs in order to gain effective aid," the Constitutional Court states. "Creating and maintaining a relationship of trust between client and social worker is therefore of the greatest importance."

Why the Second Chamber did not base its verdict on this principle is incomprehensible. It would then have reached a far more appropriate verdict. Instead, the court ruled that this relationship of trust is not usually based on the client's belief that the social worker will keep this confidential information secret.

If this were the case, would social workers ever be told anything confidential? Is it not true to say that clients divulge intimate details in the belief they will be treated in confidence?

Trust can only exist where the social worker is obliged to keep silent. Any other argument is out of touch with the true situation. The Chamber stated that there was no clear definition of the duties of a social worker. But that is not the point. What is decisive is the role of the social worker and a different verdict could have strengthened his position.

W. Birkenmaier

(Deutsche Allgemeines Sonntagsblatt, 12 November 1972)

Survey reveals that women are still paid less than men

Women workers in the Federal Republic still do not earn as much as men, according to a detailed report on women's incomes based on a survey conducted in October 1971.

The report, published by the Schleswig-Holstein Statistics Bureau, states: "The fact that women still earn a lower average wage than men in the same job can be explained statistically, though not socially."

The report then turns to earnings in industry and commerce. The average hourly wage for women industrial workers amounts to 4.95 Marks – 64 per cent of the average male rate.

Women white-collar workers receive an average of 1,108 Marks a months – again only 64 per cent of the male average. Women employed in commerce, banking and insurance receive an average 892 Marks a month – 62 per cent of average male earnings.

The report spotlighted the textiles industry because of the high proportion of women workers – 86 per cent. But the highest wage group received only eighty per cent of the average male wage while the second and third highest groups received only 86 per cent.

Women also provide 52 per cent of workers in the fish-processing trade. But the Statistics Bureau found that their average wage still only amounted to 85 per cent of the male equivalent. The worst discrepancies are found in chemicals, rubber and asbestos.

A report is now available for the salaries earned by women working in commerce. "In a branch of the economy where twice as many women as men are employed – in the retail trade – women's earnings lag behind the most, amounting to only sixty per cent of the average," the report states. That means that salesgirls receive only sixty per cent of their male colleagues' earnings for the same work and performance.

The survey of the earnings of public officials and civil servants are also worth considering. Despite the principle of equal pay for all members of a certain pay category, women find it hard to rise to the senior levels of public administration. This means that women public officials earn an average of 92 per cent of male salaries and women civil servants 78 per cent of the equivalent male salary.

"Comparing men's and women's earnings, women always come off worse, as long as groups of men and women are compared," the report states. "The indisputable discrimination against women as earners is not a shortcoming to be overcome by legislation but the outcome of women's social role in the broadest sense of the term."

There is room for doubt here. But if the claim is true, the social role of women must be elevated. But it is doubtful whether this will be achieved by the new Bundestag with its shortage of women members.

Hannelore Asmus

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 11 November 1972)

Ministry help

How do you apply for a pension? What rights does a tenant have? How do you apply for a cost of living allowance and how much? How can you get help when in difficulties?

These questions and many others are answered in a brochure that has recently been produced by Käte Strobel's Health and Family Affairs Ministry.

The brochure is given away free of charge to those who ask for it.

(Die Welt, 18 October 1972)

■ BOOK REVIEWS

Rearmament and western integration

Klaus von Schubert: *Wiederbewaffnung und Westintegration. Die innere Auseinandersetzung um die militärische und aussenpolitische Orientierung der Bundesrepublik 1950-1952* (Rearmament and Western Integration. The domestic controversy about the Federal Republic's military and foreign policy line). Deutsche Verlagsanstalt, Stuttgart. 216 pp. 12.80 Marks.

Many writers have already dealt with various aspects of the Federal Republic's rearmament after the Second World War. Klaus von Schubert concentrates on the controversy at home in his analysis, though he does not completely ignore what effect this had on foreign policy and the intra-German situation. Domestic and foreign policy are closely linked on this point and the borders between the two are often obscure.

Discussions on the need and practicability of rearmament began when the Korean War broke out in June 1950. It seemed logical to assume that the state of affairs within Germany could lead to the same situation. That was the reason behind the demand that the Federal Republic must take joint action with the Western powers to ward off a possible attack.

Chancellor Konrad Adenauer immediately saw that this country's participation in Western defence could serve a number of aims. It would increase the ~~security of the Federal Republic and also~~ underline this country's alignment with the West and the European Defence Community, thus forming a further step on the road to European integration.

Adenauer also saw that a contribution to Western defence would help the Federal Republic regain her sovereignty and increase her room for manoeuvre in foreign policy sector.

At first the Opposition objected that rearmament could only be justified if the Federal Republic immediately enjoyed the same rights and privileges as other nations.

Adenauer on the other hand was confident that once the process was set in motion it would automatically lead to the Federal Republic's becoming an equal member of the comity of nations.

Another objection made was that rearmament was not a suitable way to achieve European unity. There were also a number of neutralists who claimed that Germany only had a chance of survival if it managed to keep out of the East-West conflict. But Adenauer considered neutrality tantamount to a preliminary stage of the Soviet takeover.

It was only in the second phase of discussions that attention began to be paid to an argument which was to prove decisive in the rearmament controversy – was rearmament on the part of the Federal Republic a suitable way of achieving reunification? Would the Soviet Union agree to reunification once the Federal Republic was militarily part of the Western alliance?

The Soviet Union and the German Democratic Republic tried to thwart Western plans from as early as October 1950. Their moves culminated in the Russian note of March 1952 which Adenauer viewed as no more than a further attempt to hinder European integration.

But, as critics never tired of pointing out, it was unclear from the very outset when this position of strength would be achieved and how military strength could be converted into political effect.

The concept behind this policy of strength also had the disadvantage of completely ignoring the interests of the Soviet Union in Europe – and reunification was not possible in the face of Russian resistance.

The Federal Republic's contribution to Western defence therefore led to regained sovereignty, to its admittance into the Western alliance and, as a result, to greater security. But the hope that it would also open the door to reunification proved no more than an illusion.

Schubert has provided a detailed survey of the domestic controversy and outlined the arguments of advocates and critics of rearmament, political parties, ex-servicemen, journalists and scientists.

Although the book concentrates on the home front, Schubert also investigates the discussions with the Wester powers. He explains the various views expressed about the rearmament of the Federal Republic, deals with the influence exerted by the Saar dispute and examines the debate whether the Federal Republic should be integrated into Europe or into the Atlantic alliance.

Schubert has studied official files and newspaper clippings and also interviewed some of those concerned in the rearmament debate twenty years ago. His book is thorough and objective and he presents some clear, balanced judgments.

Schubert's book throws light on an important period in the early history of the Federal Republic and it is also a study of conflicting aims and the relationship between ends and means in politics.

Hans Kluth

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 17 October 1972)

Post-war foreign policy

***Die auswärtige Politik der Bundesrepublik Deutschland* (Foreign Policy of the Federal Republic of Germany). Issued by the Foreign Office in collaboration with scientific advisers. Verlag Wissenschaft und Politik, Cologne. 992 pages. 38 Marks.**

This Foreign Office publication, issued in collaboration with a team of specialists, provides an extremely informative analysis of the complex problems facing Federal Republic foreign policy after the Second World War.

The book refers to many documents, some of them published for the first time, and can be viewed as a reliable catalogue of the aims achieved or not achieved in foreign policy since the war.

The book demonstrates how long the road was from 7 September 1949, when a democratic German parliament met for the first time since 1933, to the various stages of integration with the West and from the ups and downs of this process to the establishment of contacts with the Eastern European nations which was already envisaged before the present government came to office and is now leading to a normalisation of relations.

But looking at the analysis and documentation together it becomes clear that the Federal Republic's foreign policy has always been forced to take Germany's geographical position into account as much as Konrad Adenauer, the first Federal Chancellor, opened up the way for a Western-oriental course.

The foreign policy conceived and variously pursued by Foreign Ministers in Bonn since 1949 has succeeded far better than anyone could have dared to hope. Mistakes have been made but that does not taint the overall judgment.

This policy is characterised by the fact that those responsible for it realised that in view of the many clashes of interests international relations could only be allowed to come to fruition very slowly after the holocaust of the Third Reich.

Apart from the basic decision to look to the West, politicians in Bonn have learned to let issues come to fruition. At times they also had the courage to avoid the temptation of opportunism and took decisions when they were convinced that a clear statement of position would solve problems.

Federal Republic foreign policy-makers must be highly praised for breaking away from the traditional paths of external affairs pursued during the German Empire and the Weimar Republic and taking account of the division of Germany, the Cold War and the process of rapprochement between the major powers.

At the same time they made a considerable contribution to European integration. This process began with economic cooperation and should end in political union.

In view of its contents and size, this almost thousand-page Foreign Office publication is a bargain and provides a useful source for anyone researching into the development of German foreign policy and the specific problems facing it after the Second World War.

Georg Gusmann

(Handelsblatt, 23 October 1972)

Press freedom and democracy

Dieter Stammler: *Die Presse als soziale und verfassungsrechtliche Institution. Eine Untersuchung zur Pressefreiheit nach dem Bonner Grundgesetz* (The Press as a Social and Constitutional Institution. An Examination of the Freedom of the Press under Basic Law). Schriften zum Öffentlichen Recht, volume 145. Duncker & Humblot, Berlin. 374 pages. 68.60 Marks.

Dieter Stammler's dissertation for the Law Faculty of Tübingen University highlights the history and structure of the press in Germany, the theory and development of press freedom and the topical question of press freedom within an organisation in terms that can be understood by the layman.

Stammler has traced the definitions of the freedom of the press from the Imperial Press Law of 1874 to Article Five of Basic Law, published in 1949, and claims there has been a thorough-going change in the liberal idea of basic rights away from the individual freedoms to the guaranteeing of a free communications process by means of the press, independent of share-holdings in the communications media.

This is due to the basic libertarian and democratic system, he claims, which views democracy not as a form of dominion but as the life-style of a political community.

In trying "to get to grips with the freedom of the press" (a stylistic mistake of his which should please those of his critics with old liberal sentiments), Stammler strays into the dangerous waters of the academic State and society dispute.

The objective and legal side of the free press as an institution confirmed by the Federal Constitutional Court seems to Stammler evidence of the irreconcilable



dualism between the democratically-based public obligation of the press and its economic structure.

The controversy about "internal press freedom" was heard as long ago as 1926 and was then resolved by a clear definition of the powers of publishers and editorial staff.

Editorial staffs are having to fight for internal freedom within the publishing organisation once again today but Stammler claims that their demands do not touch upon the main problem. Neither, he says, does the system of worker participation practised within private newspaper empires.

Mergers and concentration are inevitable but alien influences must be excluded from the communications process, he claims, by guaranteeing plurality within the relatively few remaining papers.

Stammler favours a non-profit-making press foundations or a publicly-owned newspaper institution and claims that organisations of this type would be better suited to fulfil the public obligations imposed on the press by Basic Law.

There is unfortunately room for doubt here. But the vital task of developing new and more social forms of communications structure is a problem that still has to be solved.

Ansgar Skriver

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 23 October 1972)

COMMON MARKET

Anxieties in EEC about 'passenger' countries

Süddeutsche Zeitung

Soaring prices, stagnating productivity, waiting apathetically for help from some fairy godmother – this is how many people today visualise the situation in certain member countries of the European Economic Community.

Italy, Great Britain and Eire are reckoned to be weary and footsore. And many people suspect they have folded their arms, sat back and are allowing the richer and more powerful members of the Community to come to their rescue, pinning all their hopes on the solidarity to which these countries are committed.

In this country the suspicion has arisen that these 'passengers' treat the EEC as a club whose aim is to spend German money! The Federal Republic is financing the Community agricultural policy for the benefit of the French. It is now expected to finance regional development policies in favour of the Italians, British and Irish.

And the next thing on the cards is to finance what is called "economic and financial cooperaion" in a Mediterranean free-trade agreement so that former hegemonial positions of the British, French and presumably the Italians in this area can be bolstered up in the future.

This is damaging our reputation in the eyes of the Americans. In short the navel-contemplating meditators can see nothing but trouble.

European politicians of all ranks, including heads of governments, are busily trying to overcome this widespread simplification. The Paris Summit, the Luxembourg Conference on stabilisation and the Brussels meeting of Foreign Ministers are the most recent examples.

The results of these get-togethers, which on close examination are clearly nothing more – but nothing less – than a good starter, indicate one thing above all: fifteen years are not enough to level the ground sufficiently for the affairs of Community members to run smoothly. Individual requirements remain and what is vital to one country is of no interest to the next.

Italy: In the first ten years of the EEC's existence the Italians set out to make up for lost ground economically compared with their European partners in a manner that seemed to allow them to make fantastic leaps forward. Suddenly the illusion was destroyed. Prices shot up by seven per cent while productivity was increasing by only two per cent. Far from being just a lack of progress this was clearly a highly retrogressive trend.

It was in this phase that the idea of community solidarity set in with the richer brothers helping the poorer, for the situation in Italy had been a dramatic demonstration that deep-seated differences in the level of development in Community countries made the creation of a working community of States impossible.

In no circumstances could a levelling out at the *lower* echelon be tolerated. Political and social welfare demands have led to the financial prerequisites for such solidarity being met, with the creation of a regional development fund that will be fed by all EEC countries.

Impatience that we have taken fifteen years to get this far serves no purpose. The process of development in Italy will in fact take much longer. To reverse the process out of impatience would be senseless. No one could conceive of this.

Great Britain: A matter of weeks before Britain's entry to the EEC is completed the slight economic recovery that has been felt in the past eighteen months after years of crisis now looks as though it has been swept away. Sterling is weak, its rate of exchange floating and there seems no way for the British currency to adjust to the Community's demands for stable exchange rates than another devaluation.

Britain's internal economic and social situation seems to have got into a rut. Unemployment touches on the million mark, but prices continue to rise rapidly. Attempts to bring the two sides of industry together to get prices and wages under control ended in utter failure. For the British trades unions it was obviously more expedient to strive for a political effect by undermining the Heath government rather than achieving the stable prices they claim to want in this manner. Their thinking was probably also encouraged by the fact that by rocking the boat they could weaken Britain's position in the EEC which they despise.

Edward Heath was left with no alternative but to put the brake on wages and prices for ninety days so as to comply with the demands made at the Luxembourg stabilisation conference.

We must wait and see whether the EEC regulations allowing the free movement of workers from one member country to another will act as a corrective to these malaises. British trades unions do not look as though they will be particularly cooperative in this respect. As far as they are concerned rejection of the EEC is more important than any other consideration.

Their attitude was a contributory factor towards the failure to set up a European trades union association for the first time ever, an idea that was to have been put into practice at the end of November.

Representation of workers' interests at a European level would presumably have been as useful to workers as the European employers' union; which has been in operation for some time, is to industry.

Cooperation and solidarity instead of doors slammed out of motives of pride could have improved such matters, for it is well known that any setup that is rotten is not worth trying to preserve.

Hans-Josef Strick

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 8 November 1972)

EEC needs Med. and Med. needs Europe

Europe has rediscovered the Mediterranean. History books state the significance of the *mare nostrum* of the Romans to the European continent. And in the twentieth century, too, countries bordering on the Med. feel themselves drawn more to Europe than to Asia or Africa, though geography states that they belong to these two continents.

And so EEC foreign ministers are busy at the Commission HQ in Brussels trying to work out a joint negotiating position for the nine States of the enlarged Community and the fifteen European, Middle Eastern and North African countries bordering on the Mediterranean.

This is more than a logical consequence of the fact that at the moment there is a confusing plethora of bilateral arrangements between the EEC as a whole and the countries about to join, Great Britain in particular, and the Med. countries. These individual agreements make it more difficult to pursue a coordinated and rational EEC economic and trading policy in this area.

The Commission has pointed towards a long-term goal, the creation of a free-trade zone for industrial and agricultural produce, taking in all Mediterranean countries and opening up possibilities for technical, industrial and financial cooperation.

However strong the ties between the Mediterranean countries and Europe may be there are still major difficulties impeding the creation of a free-trade zone. Above all the involvements of the Soviet Union and the Americans in this area should not be overlooked. *Herbert Noll*

(Nordwest Zeitung, 8 November 1972)

Disagreement on EEC Med. policy

In the recent EEC Council of Ministers' debate about future Mediterranean policy it was clear that the Federal Republic as well as Great Britain, Italy and the Netherlands wanted to avoid aggravation of tension between the EEC and the United States as well as other important trading partners.

French Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann on the other hand stressed that according to the decisions taken at the Paris Community Summit the responsibilities of the EEC to the Mediterranean countries must be treated in an all-embracing and carefully weighed-up manner. This could not involve paying "excessive attention" to the wishes of the United States.

The planned free-trade zone in the Mediterranean area has now been defined as being opened to all countries bordering the Mediterranean and Jordan (which would be treated in the same manner as Israel) but will not be extended beyond these limits.

The British Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs Sir Alec Douglas-Home and Federal State Secretary Sigismund von Braun moved that in the long run it would be advisable to give up customs preferences for EEC exports to Mediterranean countries.

America's main objection, namely that the EEC was opening up to itself a larger market for exports at the expense of other trading partners, would thus be in the main defused.

As a substitute it would perhaps be possible to strive for certain guarantees against appropriation of European investments in the Mediterranean area. Schumann, however, said that none of the Mediterranean countries in question had asked for unilateral trading policy concessions from the EEC and the "dignity" of partner countries would be offended by a unilateral opening-up of the Common Market from the trade point of view.

All delegations at the Council of Ministers were agreed that the granting of equal trading advantages and a certain degree of Community development aid could help to contribute towards political stabilisation in the Mediterranean area, a part of the world in which 180 million people would be living by the year 2000. The European Commission is now to work out more specific suggestions for the free-trade treaties.

Erich Hauser

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 8 November 1972)

EEC adjusts to intra-German trade after basic treaty

The completion of the basic treaty between the Federal Republic and German Democratic Republic will not affect special relationships in the economic sphere now in existence. Trade between this country and the GDR will, according to the provisions of the treaty "be developed on the basis of agreements already in existence".

Among these agreements already in existence we must include the EEC Rome Treaty. This is included in the basic treaty in the protocol "on intra-German trade and questions connected with this", the first paragraph of which reads: "Since trade between German territories within the area of validity of Federal Republic Basic Law and German territories outside this area of validity is part of intra-German trade the application of this treaty in Germany does not require any alterations to the existing system of trading."

Attempts via devious paths to bring the special situation into the talks became bogged down not only in the clear phrasing of the protocol but also in the events that preceded it and its significance.

The special position of intra-German trade has also been backed up by the legal provisions of the Community customs and trade policies. Goods from outside countries or other EEC member countries that are brought into the Federal Republic on their way to the GDR are processed in this country as "Inter-State customs tariff wares".

Moreover the EEC decree on the determination of the Community's tariff area of 27 September 1968 states expressly that the matter of intra-German trade and all questions concerned with this, and in particular the German regulations on the German tariff area, will not be interfered with.

One point that must still be cleared up, however, is the procedure in future for the application of the Community trading policy that from 1 January 1973 will also apply to the State-run economies of the communist East. This involves surrender of the rights of individual EEC member countries to make trade treaties with all countries, including the East Bloc, to the EEC as a whole.

Up till now there has been no problem, since there was no recognition of the GDR and it was only possible to negotiate trade agreements between chambers of commerce and on a semi-official basis with the GDR Chamber of Foreign Trade.

In the time that elapses between the conference on security and cooperation in Europe with the first appearance of the GDR on an international East-West stage and the acceptance of the two German States into the United Nations it will not be possible to hold off recognition of the GDR by the EEC (and Nato) partners.

Then the question of incorporating trade agreements with the GDR into a trade treaty will arise. Will this mean that for Community countries the communal trading policy will be binding? Will the European Commission have to negotiate with the GDR on behalf of the Council of Ministers? Will there then be an EEC trade agreement with the GDR, exclusive of intra-German trade or will intra-German trade then become the subject of a special protocol as part of an overall Community trade agreement?

These are questions that no one is able to answer at present, since the problems that arise can only be dealt with in connection with an extension of the communal trade policy towards countries with State-run economies and the attitude these States adopt to the EEC.

Carl A. Ehrhardt

(Handelsblatt, 10 November 1972)

INDUSTRY

Trading figures for 'the big boys' for 1971

Hannoversche Allgemeine

From year to year membership of the club of Federal Republic concerns enjoying a turnover of more than one thousand million Marks grows and grows. The major upward trend has only been slowed down by occasional economic recessions. Five years ago only fifty companies in the Federal Republic had a turnover of more than a milliard Marks per annum. Now there are 75, and if major trading concerns are included the total runs to three figures.

Of course the general increase in prices has helped to contribute to this increase and mergers have helped to create more major industrial giants. As well as growing the club of "milliardaires" has been seen to grow as a result of the new "publication" legislation which means that all concerns with turnover of more than 250 million Marks in a year must publish their trading figures – even if they are not public limited companies. Even before this legislation took effect many companies published their balance sheets.

The precedence of what have up till now been growth industries, motor manufacture, major chemicals concerns and electronics has caused changes at the top of the top thirty. Previously mining held No 1 position, but this has now been ousted. Up till 1958 Krupp's led the charts, but now Volkswagen is top dog. Krupp has dropped to fourteenth place.

Of the top seven turnover giants in the ten-milliard-plus backet six belong to the aforementioned growth industries. The seventh is the Thyssen Concern to which the Thyssen Trading Union alone contributed 4,300 million to the total turnover.

In accord with economic developments in the Federal Republic the growth rate of most major companies in 1971 was not so sharp as in the previous year. In 1970 there were scarcely any real declines in turnover, but last year seven concerns found themselves recording lower turnover figures. Five of them were steel concerns and the other two in the metal industries. The main reason for the drop was the decline in metal prices.

As far as possible the charts list the consolidated international or total turnover of the concern (minus value added tax). VW, Siemens, Hoechst, BASF and Veba among others give their returns on an international basis. But it is not possible to take participation in other companies fully into consideration, which detracts somewhat from the value of these comparative statistics. Among concerns not included are banks and insurances as well as the railways and postal services.

Retail trade turnover is not considered for trading cooperatives such as Edeka with its 11,700 million Marks and the Co-op with 6,100 million Marks. In some companies' returns the trading year is not the same as the calendar year.

Volkswagen leads the field again: In 1971 VW increased its world turnover by nine per cent to 17,300 million Marks. Thus the largest private contractor in the Federal Republic has now outstripped even the Bundespost (16,400 million Marks turnover) and Bundesbahn, the railways, (12,700 million Marks).

Siemens has managed to close the gap between itself and Volkswagen with a sixteen per cent increase in turnover to 13,600 million Marks. When comparing Siemens with the world turnover of the IG-Farben companies it must be borne in mind that in its balance sheet Siemens includes participation only when it is more than fifty per cent, while the companies chasing Siemens include fifty-per-cent participations. Bayer, for instance include Agfa-Gevaert, amounting to about two milliard Marks.

The rise of BASF from seventh to fourth position can be explained by the fact that for the first time it is giving world trading figures – as the other two dyeworks have done before.

Siemens with its 306,000 employees remains the largest private contractor, and only the posts (469,000) and railways (416,000) employ more people. But the Siemens figure does include 72,000 employees operating abroad, which in itself reflects the expansion of productivity at foreign subsidiaries. In 1971 Volkswagen's worldwide staff increased at one stage to 202,000. But the figure is smaller again now.

A number of major firms that do not appear in the Top 30 missed that boat because figures were not available. These include the Woolworth Group, and the many interests of Quandt, Werhahn and Röchling. The Flick Group with its forty-per-cent interest in Daimler-Benz, turning over about ten milliard Marks in the year would certainly be in the Top Ten turnover milliardaires.

Veba with its 1,200,000 shareholders is by far the largest public company in Europe. But when it was transferred to private hands seven years ago this figure was about twice as high. The "world championship" is held by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company with more than three million shareholders. The Federal Republic has in all about four million shareholders, a figure that stands comparison with other similar industrial nations. But this is a figure that has only been reached in recent years. The issue of people's shares (Volksaktion), shares issued by companies to their employees (Belegschaftsaktien), private new issues and particularly the increased popularity of investment certificates have contributed greatly to the figure. But the USA is a much bigger shareholding country with 31 million shares on issue.

The second largest share issuing firm is Volkswagen with 900,000, as opposed to 1,600,000 when it went private. The most faithful shareholders are those of Preussag. When it went private the number of shareholders dropped from 216,000 to 170,000, a mere 21 per cent.

Shareholdings in Bayer rose by 42 per cent in four years to the present 458,000. Hoechst follow with 370,000; Siemens 330,000; BASF 320,000; Rheinisch-Westfällisches Elektricitätswerk (RWE) 180,000 and AEG 170,000.

Deutsche Bank, Rheinstahl, Mannesmann, Dresdner Bank, Thyssen, Hoesch, Horten and Gelsenberg have 100,000 or more shareholders as have Commerzbank (a figure that has increased fivefold since 1958).

Shares for employees have been issued by 32 of the *Aktiengesellschaften* quoted on the stock market. Siemens is top of this league with 60,000 shares issued to their staff. They are followed by Hoechst, VW, Veba and RWE. About forty companies have more than 20,000 people holding their shares. Approximately eighty firms are supported by more than one thousand shareholders. The remainder of the 400 or so firms quoted are in the main in the hands of one man or a small group of shareholders.

The highest share capital is held by the three IG-Farben successors and the major Federal Republic electricity company RWE. Top of the league is Bayer with 1,860 million Marks followed by BASF with 1,510 million; RWE 1,500 million and Hoechst with 1,480 million. Siemens top the milliard mark with 1,170 million, as do Veba with 1,030 million and Thyssen with 1,010 million. The two major motor manufacturers VW with 900 million and Daimler with 951 million have less than a milliard share capital.

Despite the rapid growth in turnover of Federal Republic companies they remain a long way behind the United States' giants. The biggest company in the world is General Motors whose converted turnover in 1971 was 91,100 million Marks, more than five times the Volkswagen figure. Nonetheless our companies have maintained a good position in world ratings. Siemens has moved from 29th to twentieth position in the world league. Volkswagen has kept its fifteenth position. The advance of the Japanese is indicated for instance by Hitachi which jumped from 27th to 24th position.

In the club of top European concerns headed by the Anglo-Dutch Royal Shell there are seven Federal Republic companies in the top fifteen. Volkswagen has been pushed from third to fourth position by the Dutch electrical goods firm Philips. Another Anglo-Dutch link-up Unilever maintains second position.

If the three IG-Farben successors were not treated separately their combined turnover of about 36 milliard Marks per annum would make them the top of the league, despite their losses in the East (Leuna, etcetera).

The wave of mergers has certainly not died down. In the EEC particularly there are many moves afoot to combine and cooperate ignoring national borders. What is lacking is a European companies law to give legal backing to companies willing to merge.

Following the merger of Agfa (part of the Bayer concern) with the Belgian photographic company Gevaert this country's Glanzstoff AG and the Dutch firm Enka have merged to become one of the Continent's major international synthetic-fibre concerns.

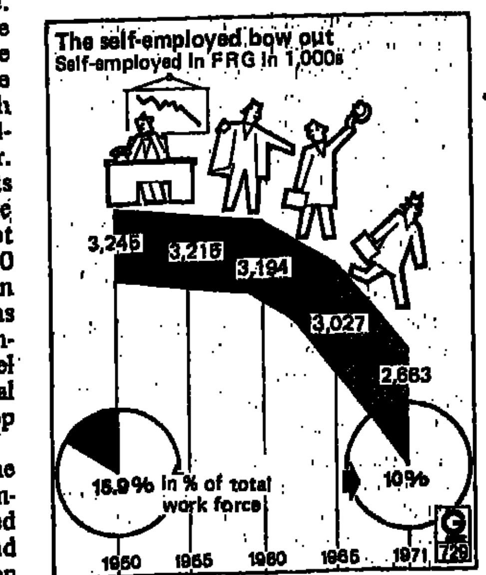
Although union objections impeded the merger of Hoesch and the Dutch Hoogovens Group this has now gone through.

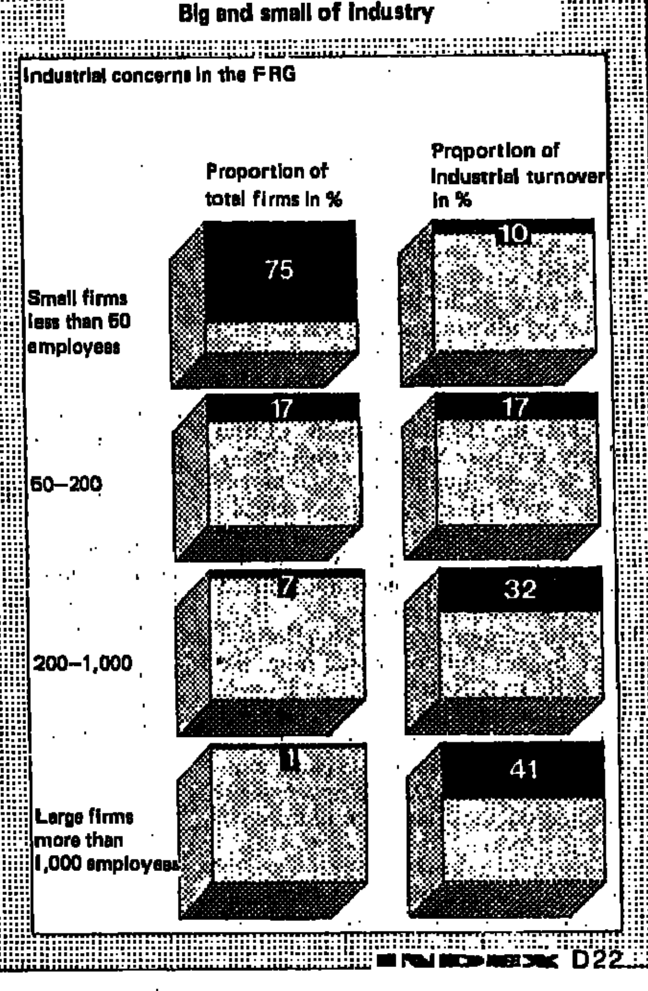
Werner Kiessing

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 4 November 1972)

Top 30 of industry

	Turnover in millions of Marks 1970	1971
1. Volkswagen	15,837	17,309
2. Siemens	11,763	13,635
3. Farbwerke Hoechst	11,080	12,153
4. BASF	11,517	12,139
5. Daimler-Benz	11,054	12,058
6. Farben Bayer	11,129	11,921
7. Thyssen Group	10,881	10,380
8. Veba	8,060	9,405
9. AEG-Telefunken	8,543	9,375
10. Klöckner Group	8,300	8,200
11. Ruhrkohle AG	7,479	7,300
12. Mannesmann	7,363	7,178
13. Gutehoffnungshütte	6,344	7,145
14. Krupp	6,024	6,423
15. RWE-Konzern	5,442	6,083
16. Esso	5,274	5,846
17. Bosch Group	5,500	5,600
18. Flick Group	5,425	5,592
19. Ford	4,643	5,530
20. Adam Opel	5,126	5,476
21. Shell	4,506	5,208
22. Rheinstahl	4,765	5,167
23. Metallgesellschaft	4,453	4,900
24. Salzgitter	4,060	4,876
25. Unilever	4,453	4,853
26. Hoesch	4,546	4,340
27. Reemtsma	3,738	4,228
28. Gelsenberg	3,500	4,122
29. BP Petroleum	3,240	3,654
30. IBM	3,067	3,623





The top 15 traders

	Turnover in millions of Marks 1970	1971
1. Karstadt	4,208	4,749
2. Aral	4,260	4,669
3. Hertie	4,250	4,660
4. Edeka	4,160	4,638
5. Kaufhof	3,710	4,308
6. Quelle Trading	3,565	4,075
7. Gedelfi	3,250	4,005
8. C & A Modes	2,550	2,755
9. GEG	2,429	2,663
10. Baywa	2,379	2,595
11. Horten	2,084	2,280
12. Neckermann	1,940	2,257
13. Tengelmann	1,218	2,250
14. Rewe	1,709	1,876
15. Marquard & Bahls	1,250	1,600

■ ENVIRONMENT

Experts discuss problem of Rhine pollution at The Hague

Ministers attending The Hague conference on the Rhine preferred Rhenish wine to the Rhine water offered them by demonstrators. This was the first conference at Ministerial level ever called to devote serious thought to keeping the Rhine clean.

Keeping the Rhine clean is wishful thinking, though. What is currently involved is a last-minute attempt to cut back the pollution by salts, chemicals, heavy metals and heat to such an extent that the drinking water the river provides for twenty million people is not reduced to an evil-smelling toxic brew.

Dutch press photographer Wim Hofland took a bucket full of water from the Rhine delta near Rotterdam, had himself photographed with the bucket in his hand and developed the negative in the water.

The result was a reasonable photo with which readers of *De Telegraaf* were confronted on the front page of the next morning's paper.

The paper described the photo as both a photographic and biological sensation. The water of the Rhine is so full of chemicals that it can be used to develop photographs. The only difference between it and the substances generally used in photo labs is that it is less concentrated.

Newspaper readers in Rotterdam, whose drinking water comes from the Rhine, could work out for themselves what effect untreated Rhine water would have on the walls of their stomachs.

Rotterdam waterworks purifies, desalinates, processes and analyses tap water as far as is possible before pumping it into the householders' pipes.



When the salt content and degree of pollution of river water goes beyond a certain point (and at low water mark it has done so regularly for the past century) reservoirs are used for a few weeks.

But the danger mark is always close at hand, according to the head of Amsterdam waterworks, and the waterworks of Rotterdam, Amsterdam and a further 47 water boards in Holland, the Federal Republic and Switzerland recently sounded the alarm.

"The limit has been reached," they proclaimed, and this is more than a mere catchphrase. It is scientifically proven right down to the smallest detail.

On his journey up the Rhine towards the end of the eighteenth century Goethe had nothing but praise for the refreshing nature of the water. Heinrich Heine's Loreley used the surface of the river as a mirror in which to comb her tresses of golden hair. Were she to try to do so today she would turn in her grave.

Even the rich lore of songs about the Rhine and its wine is slowly ebbing. Are we ashamed of the Rhine? Nowadays it is the subject of scientific alarm signals, heated demonstrations and embittered cabaret sketches. Yet these alone change nothing. Environmental consciousness has not yet progressed far enough. A real shock that might alter matters has yet to occur.

Chemicals, garbage, effluent and above all oil from the bilges of the picturesque steamers are pumped relentlessly into the river.

In the Western part of the Zuyder Zee, once a playground of marine birds, seals and molluscs, fauna are rapidly on the decline. The death rate of birds and seals is increasing alarmingly. The mercury content in mussels is also on the increase. Rhenish alluvial silt, carried here by the wind and current, is to blame.

Nearly half the population of Holland drink water from the Rhine. Fifty per cent of it has passed through a German purification or cooling plant, and water that has already been treated is probably in a better condition than the other fifty per cent that has not.

The water that irrigates arable and pasture land, not to mention greenhouses, also comes from the Rhine. At present the water-level is lower than at any time over the past century, naturally boosting the concentrations of salt and chemicals in the water.

Tender green Dutch lettuce, an export commodity much favoured by German housewives, is turning brown at the edges on account of the salts in the water.

This is the point at which the German housewife as she prepares oil and vinegar dressing for lettuce salad notices the effect of the twenty million tons of saline waste a year pumped into tributaries of the Rhine by French potash mines.

The five countries in the Rhine encatchment area are so closely linked that the damage can no longer be assessed in terms of individual amounts of Swiss, French and Belgian francs, Dutch guilders and German Marks.

The first offenders are the Swiss before the Rhine even reaches Lake Constance. The town of Chur, for instance, pumps all its industrial and household effluent untreated straight into a tributary of the Rhine.

A list compiled by the relevant Federal states in this country includes the names of 289 industrial firms who use the Rhine in the Federal Republic alone. There are Bayer, Hoechst and BASF, the three major chemicals manufacturers, steel firms, mining enterprises and oil concerns.

It would be wrong to conclude that major firms are the principal offenders, though. In recent years at least the "big boys" have invested substantial sums of money in purification equipment.

The chairman of the ten-year-old Rhine commission, Dutch special envoy Maurice Vigeveno, reckons that purification of the Rhine is merely a matter of hard cash.

The river will never be a clear mountain stream, of course, but if the water is to be restored to a tolerable condition Vigeveno estimates that the five countries concerned will have to invest large amounts. 75,000 million Marks is the sum he has in mind.

Over the last six years this country's Federal states have invested more than 1,000 million Marks a year in combatting pollution of the Rhine.

Will national interests prevail or will the work commenced at the Hague conference bear fruit? Regardless of the outcome it will be a test case by which the prospects of further-reaching European cooperation on other projects can be judged.

Elfrun Jacob

(Stuttgarter Nachrichten, 28 October 1972)

Population explosion – among seagulls

Lüneburg ornithologist Karl-Wilhelm Kirsch recently revealed that there has been an explosive increase in the number of seagulls, particularly along the Lower Saxon North Sea coastline. "The gulls," he told the press, "are the beneficiaries of the continual increase in environmental pollution."

According to Kirsch 18,500 nesting pairs of silver gulls were counted this season in Lower Saxony. In 1893 there were only 2,000 pairs and a mere 5,000 or so at the turn of the century.

Kirsch bases his conclusions on work conducted by Dr Friedrich Goethe, director of Heligoland observatory, who attributes the spread of gulls in the German Bight and river estuaries to the steady increase in foodstuff pollution.

An increasing number of vessels from this country and abroad use the North Sea ports and jettison tons of food waste. Fishing fleets have also gone over to new methods, likewise pumping waste straight into the sea: easy meat for the gulls.

The process of natural selection during the tough winter months has also been changed by Man. Particularly when the sea is frozen, thousands of gulls head for waste tips in coastal areas for food. According to ornithologists silver gulls are growing increasingly accustomed to humans, even allowing themselves to be stroked at their nests.

Kirsch reckons that the birds might prove dangerous as carriers of disease. In holiday areas gulls are so tame, he reports, that they fly into hotel rooms for a quick snack. The only way to forestall the danger of infection, Kirsch feels, is to be more careful with garbage tips.

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 8 November 1972)

Technology must bow to environmental protection, BASF expert claims

Economic growth must not be achieved at the expense of environmental pollution, Professor Bartholomé of BASF noted at a Frankfurt conference on controlling the environment organised by Umschau-Verlag, a publishing firm, in collaboration with the Federal Ministry of Education and Science.

Technology, he added, must continue to deal with environmental protection. Professor Bartholomé was not in agreement with the dismal views of the Club of Rome and referred to his own industry, chemicals, as a case in point.

In the case of a number of harmful substances, he said, proof can be provided

DIE WELT

that atmospheric pollution has clearly declined.

Professor Reiner Thoss of the department of urban affairs and housing at the University of Münster cast a critical glance at the principle of making the offender foot the bill.

If this principle is generally adopted, he claimed, the effect would be to pass on the additional expenditure to the consumer. Improvements in environmental protection would, he said, ony prove possible provided consumers reacted favourably to the rising costs involved.

Professor Thoss feels that alternative proposals should be drawn up to determine the most convenient geographical distribution of economic activity in relation to production and disposal techniques.

Professor Klaus Meyer-Abich of Essen University expressed doubts as to the feasibility of thorough environmental protection measures.

One fundamental problem in finding a solution to environmental issues, Professor Meyer-Abich commented, is that the existing motives behind the economic behaviour of all concerned not only provide no guarantee that pollution will be avoided but are liable to boost pollution.

Environmental pollution on the other hand is uneconomic because it represents a health hazard and a burden on the future. The principle of the offender having to foot the bill ought to ensure that individual managements no longer put their own benefit before that of the economy as a whole.

(Die Welt, 4 November 1972)

EEC Ministers draft memo on aims and means of conservation

A fair step forwards in European environmental policy, Bonn Interior Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher assayed in connection with the first meeting between Common Market Ministers of the Environment.

The conference had, he added, shown that all nine countries were confronted by virtually the same problems in respect of environmental matters.

At the end of the two-day conference, held in Bonn's parliament building, the Ministers issued a communiqué outlining the tasks facing an environmental policy for Europe and the targets at which it should aim.

They advocate as a matter of principle that the offender be brought to book for the damage he does and call for coordination of environmental measures and the establishment of joint information systems.

It is also emphasised that the European Communities ought, if at all possible, to adopt a common viewpoint on environmental matters in dealings with international organisations.

The points listed in the communiqué include the following:

– All use of natural resources and surroundings that involves substantial inroads on the ecological balance ought to be avoided.

– The expense of forestalling and eliminating environmental damage must be met by the party responsible unless considerable distortions in international trade would result.

– Efforts at Community level are to be concentrated on tasks that promise to be most effective at this level. Priorities must be carefully considered.

The conference also reiterated its intention of meeting the 31 July 1973 deadline named by the Paris summit for the submission of an action programme on environmental protection. "Regular meetings" would be needed to work out the details.

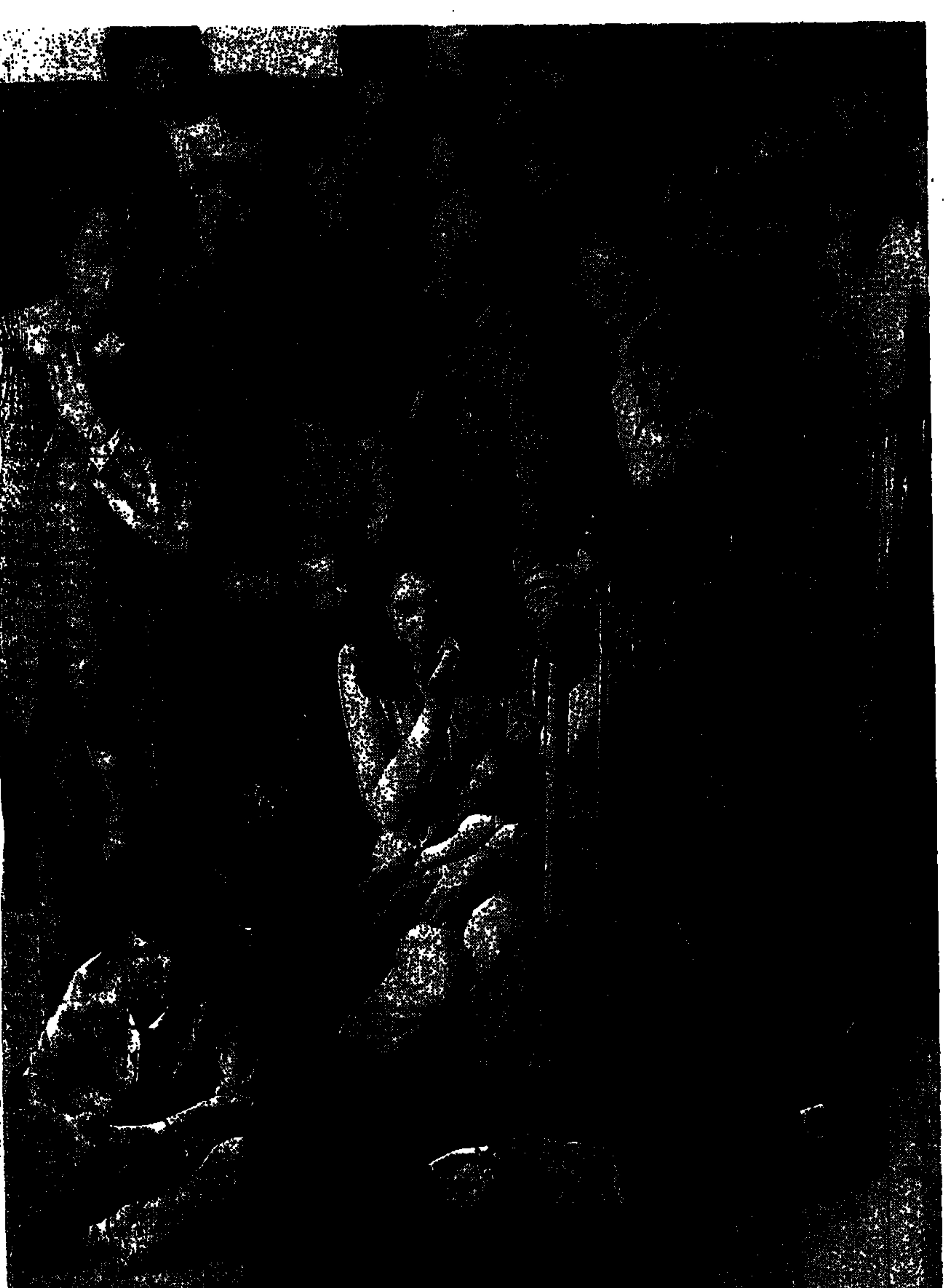
The conference further opposed the "export" of environmental pollution. Activities in one country, the communiqué states, must not cause environmental pollution in another.

The target of Community environmental policy must, as far as possible, be to promote coordinated and harmonised progress in national policies without jeopardising the smooth running of the Common Market.

Before environmental policy decisions are taken consideration should be given to whether they would be better made at local, regional, national or multinational level.

Joint methods of determining, measuring and controlling strains and impurities must be agreed and health standards for certain uses of water set up.

(Kieler Nachrichten, 2 November 1972)





JAZZ

Experiment, mysticism and mainstream at Berlin Festival

Derek Bailey, Gunter Hampel, Edward Watkins and the other musicians meant to make the 1972 Berlin Jazz Festival attractive had their names inscribed in thick black letters on the programme cover.

There were about 75 of them and to read the thumb-nail sketches and hymns of praise inside the programme you would think they were all without exception geniuses.

But during the six concerts held under the auspices of the Festival the number of the jazz elite shrunk to more human proportions. These were the musicians who had their moments of brilliance – though this year the Cannonball Adderley Group and organist Jimmy Smith for instance also had their less inspired moments – and who are finding it increasingly difficult to keep their music vital and spontaneous in an age when jazz is becoming increasingly commercial.

London Music Now – the first concert – was the most informative though not the best and provided an interesting survey of the British jazz scene. The Philharmonic Hall was fully sold out for this concert.

J.E. Berendt, the brains behind the Festival, claims that the British scene is the most important for European avant-garde jazz today but the concert only confirmed this to an extremely limited extent.

The music produced by the Tony

KielerNachrichten

Oxley Sextet, the Evan Parker and Paul Lytton Duo and the Iskra Group is basically a rejection of almost everything that has made jazz in the past.

These groups usually vary the aleatoric vocabulary of modern serious music, alienating music to the point of noise, adopting deliberately disharmonious sounds and experimenting rather aimlessly with live electronics.

Jazz appears here reduced to a depiction of extreme instrumental effects. Donaueschingen has never been so near New Orleans as today.

The Howard Riley Trio restored the indispensable modicum of musical sense to jazz and the London Jazz Composers Orchestra provided a shrill exaltation of free jazz, producing music that though in a state of permanent upheaval was at least organised. If there is such a thing for jazz as a path into unexplored territory this is it.

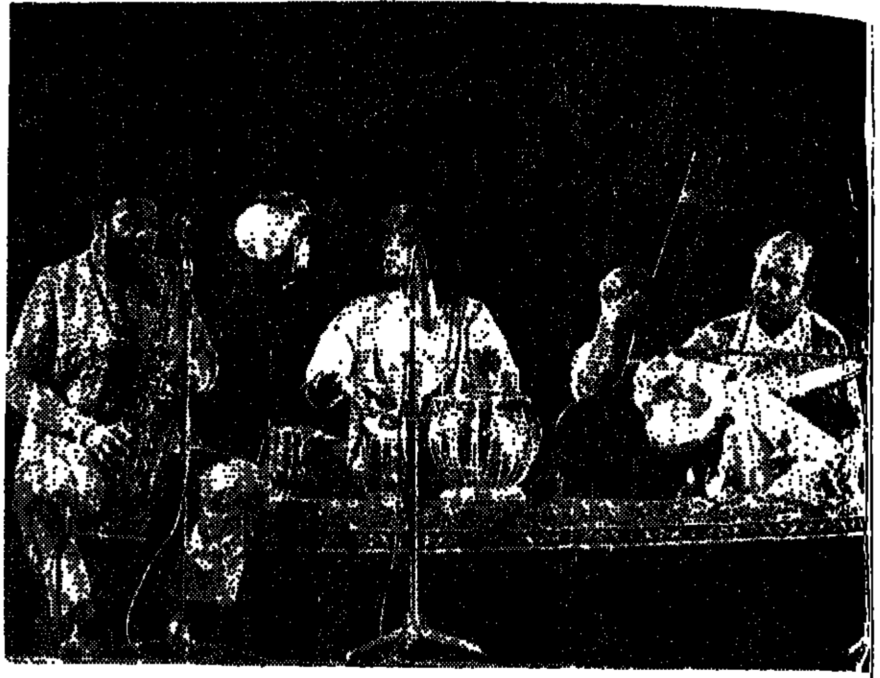
Two days later the Festival once again became a platform for the experimental when the Terje Rypdal Trio appeared. This time too the result was not much better. Rypdal's electronically manipulated guitar sounds hover too helplessly in the sphere of the infernal for the result to be much more than sheer ambitious effect.

One direction in which jazz is developing is that of electronic sound. Another direction seems to be that of a new intimacy. A whole concert was devoted at this year's Festival to the unaccompanied solo with works by Hampel, Pierre Favre, Eubie Blake, Ornette Colemann and the Gary Burton and Chick Corea duo.

Improvisation was usually given short shrift and musicians must not ignore the risk of this new introvertedness degenerating into a new phase of instrumental narcissism.

"Encounters" was the main slogan at the Festival. The most fascinating was that between John Handy on the alto sax and Ali Akhbar Khan, the Indian sarod master, which took place in a blaze of coloured light on a large Oriental carpet.

The result was a dialogue between East and West, animated time and again by tabla virtuoso Zakir Hussain, which gradually intensified to the state of ecstasy and held the audience spellbound.



John Handy on the altosax, Zakir Hussain on the tabla and Ali Ahkbar Khan on the sarod at the Berlin Jazz Festival (Photo: Anneliese Heur)

The second important encounter was between trumpeter Don Cherry who tried to appear as a peaceful guru and produce universal silence with his short trumpet melodies and pianist Dollar Brand, a South African emigrant with the knack of turning harmless popular melodies into expressions of aggression and anger prompted by his own past life.

Don Cherry, the musical guru, eventually managed to cool down his enthusiastic audience a little by referring to Buddha, Jesus Christ, Mohammed and Krishna.

Midway between the angry and dogged experimentation of the London Music Now concert and the musical mysticism of Don Cherry with his Universal Silence group flows the mainstream of jazz development.

Ideologies ignored

Mainstream jazz is played by musicians who ignore all ideologies, play good, spontaneous, swinging jazz and remember that jazz was once performed for the audience's pleasure and not primarily to provide work for its interpreters.

Mainstream jazz covers such musicians as Phil Food and his European Rhythm Machine, the Dave Brubeck group with Gerry Mulligan, the Elvin Jones Quartet and the New Charles Mingus Group whose heated electrifying performance allowing for musical humour ensured that the Festival enjoyed a successful conclusion.

Helmut Kotschenreuther

(Kieler Nachrichten, 7 November 1972)

Carl Zuckmayer awarded first Heine Prize

Carl Zuckmayer, 75, has been awarded the city of Düsseldorf's Heinrich Heine Prize to be presented for the first time on 13 December, the 175th anniversary of Heine's birth.

Zuckmayer, the novelist and dramatist who now lives in Saas Fee, Switzerland, will not be able to come to the awarding ceremony for health reasons, the city authorities state.

The Heinrich Heine Prize will be awarded every three years to persons "who through their intellectual production encourage social progress, serve understanding among nations or spread the message of human solidarity in accordance with the basic human rights advocated by Heinrich Heine".

(Kieler Nachrichten, 1 November 1972)

Latest LP record awards

A total of 22 recordings were given this country's Record Award on 29 October. The awarding ceremony took place for the first time in the ORF studios in Salzburg, Austria, demonstrating that the award, now in its tenth year, has gained a reputation beyond Federal Republic frontiers.

Richard Kasolowsky and Carl-Heinz Mann, the secretary of the awarding committee, presented the symphonic music award to the Georg Solti recording of Mahler's Seventh Symphony on Decca and a Ravel record featuring the Cleveland Orchestra under Pierre Boulez on CBS.

The complete opera sets award went to the DG recording of Rossini's *Barber of Seville* directed by Claudio Abbado.

Awards were also issued to Nicolaus Harnoncourt's productions of Bach cantatas on Decca and a recording of Schubert's two piano trios with Eugene Istomin, Isaac Stern and Leonard Rose on the CBS label.

In the solo Baroque section the jurors awarded their prizes to Couperin's *Pièces de Clavecin* featuring Rafael Puyana on Decca and Heinz Holliger's interpretation of Handel's oboe concertos on the Philips label. The vocal recital and instrumental recital prizes went to a Mahler record with Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau on CBS, a Debussy recording with Arturo Benedetti-Michelangeli on DG and Itzhak Perlman's performance of Paganini's caprices on Electrola.

One welcome feature is that small record firms were also considered worthy of awards. Wergo received a prize for its Hanns Eisler boxed set and the prize also went to BASF/Harmonia for a record featuring choral works by Ockeghem.

(Hamburger Abendblatt, 30 October 1972)

New Lenz book promised

Siegfried Lenz' next book will appear sometime next summer. He has spent the past four years writing it, though he is currently interrupting his work for seven weeks in view of the election campaign.

Lenz said in Kiel that his 540-page book deals with three extremely different educationalists who meet in Hamburg at the bidding of the Education Ministry to compile a German reader that will serve as an example to the nation's youth.

Lenz also said that his main aim in choosing the subject was to illustrate the presumptiousness of such people. The book is based on a large number of university discussions and conversations with young people.

(Kieler Nachrichten, 2 November 1972)





MUSIC

Felix Mendelssohn – a glimpse at his present importance

KielerNachrichten

It is an idle pastime to reflect on what changes might have been noted in the composer Felix Mendelssohn-Bartholdy if the Fates had not carried him along on a wave of good luck, success and absolute freedom from material worries, and had left him on his own to fight crushing battles, demoralising doubts and financial problems such as those that beset Schumann, Beethoven and Mozart.

Mendelssohn was born on 3 February 1809 in Hamburg, the grandson of the philosopher Moses Mendelssohn, the son of a rich and intellectual banker who had been converted to Protestantism, and an unusually gifted and educated mother. He grew up in an atmosphere that was intellectual and noble.

He, himself, was a prodigy giving concerts at the age of 9 and his sister, whom he adored, was also immensely gifted. The pair of them roused as much astonished delight as Mozart and his sister Nannerl had done in their day. The great composer's father was, however, not filled with vain ambitions for his son and the plaudits of the world remained with Mendelssohn till his death.

It was at seventeen that great expectations of this musical genius were awakened with a work of extraordinary maturity for one so young, the *Overture to a Midsummer Night's Dream*. Yet this remained the zenith of his work and he only reached comparable heights with his Violin Concerto in E minor.

It was not till seventeen years later that he wrote the remaining "numbers" in the incidental music to Shakespeare's play. His *Songs Without Words* made him a "pop star" in the middle-class households of the nineteenth century.

Of the five symphonies Mendelssohn wrote three have remained in concert programmes up till today. Many of his *Lieder* are known only to musicologists. Others, especially those based on Eichendorff poems sound like folk songs. His opera *Die Hochzeit des Camacho* based on Cervantes' *Don Quixote* was a flop. This and incidental music to plays which he wrote for the King of Prussia and sentimental music for the drawing room have now been forgotten.

Writing music came extraordinarily easily to Mendelssohn. He was always admired as a performer as much as a composer in his day. A pleasant person, obliging and extrovert he always loved to excess moderation and beautiful form. His life was probably too happy – even his marriage was blissful. He lacked the need to fight against the odds that adds sharpness to the work of most great artists.

The prodigy Felix studied under Carl Friedrich Zelter in Berlin. His mentor introduced him to the elderly Goethe in Weimar. This unusual young man appealed to the great writer. At sixteen Felix was taken by his father to Paris to hear from Cherubini whether he had the talent to make music his life's work. When the answer came in the positive the way was open to the young composer to follow his whims and pursue his intellectual and artistic inclinations to the full.

Later on his father was to say: "Time was I felt myself to be the son of my father – now I am the father of my son!"

Carl Friedrich Zelter, Goethe's musical adviser, has not been treated well by musical literature, but it must be said to his credit that he swam against the tide of his time by treating Bach's *Well Tempered Clavier* as a kind of musical Bible.

At his Berlin Academy of Song Zelter performed parts of the *St Matthew Passion*, but he considered the work as a whole impossible to perform for technical reasons. Mendelssohn proved him wrong with the famous production at the Academy on 13 March 1829. This was the beginning of a new attempt to get to grips with the work of J.S. Bach which continues to the present day.

In the same year the young composer travelled to London to conduct his Symphony No 1 and his *Midsummer Night's Dream Overture*. This visit to Britain really made his reputation as a contemporary composer.

He loved Britain where he was always welcomed warmly and respected as only Handel and Haydn before him had been. Scotland and the Hebrides inspired him to symphonic creation. The first performance of his second oratorio *Elizah* under his baton in Birmingham in 1846 was one of the greatest triumphs of his life.

When Mendelssohn was 24, Zelter died, but he was not offered the position as head of the Academy. So he went to Düsseldorf as director of music and later to Leipzig as the leader of the Gewandhaus Orchestra. He soon found the musical life of Leipzig revolving around him and the city became an international music capital.

It was in Leipzig under Mendelssohn that Franz Schubert's Great C major Symphony was given its first performance. The manuscript had been discovered by Schumann in Vienna. Mendelssohn then founded the Leipzig Conservatoire, the first of its kind in Germany. It become the world's fountain of Romantic music. Robert Schumann was one of the teachers.

Mendelssohn was the first professional conductor as we know it and introduced the idea of conducting with a baton rather than an instrument. King Friedrich Wilhelm IV of Prussia wanted to lure him to Berlin, commissioned works from him and gave him the title of Prussian Generalmusikdirektor, but Mendelssohn had chosen Leipzig for good. He organised many activities in the city and died there 125 years ago on 4 November 1847 of a stroke, a matter of months after his sister Fanny had died of the same malady like their father before them.

H. Lehmann

(Kieler Nachrichten, 2 November 1972)



Felix Mendelssohn-Bartholdy (Photos: Historia)

Heinrich Schütz – the father of modern German music

Heinrich Schütz died 300 years ago on 6 November 1672 before Johann Sebastian Bach was even born. On his gravestone in Dresden's Frauenkirche the epitaph reads *Seculi sui Musicus excellentissimus* – the most distinguished musician of his day.

And this reflects, apart from the extravagance of the Baroque period, the respectful recognition of the experts for the musical talent of an old man whose music transcended his own period.

To experts he has always been the "father of modern German music" who had an ear for quality and for the strict world of a work that was dedicated almost exclusively to *musica sacra*.

Not only Heinrich Schütz' long life – he was 87 when he died – but also his strong character made him a man who transcended periods of musical history.

In his youth he was suspected by the conservatives because he brought to his church music the innovations he had come across in his student days on his travels to Venice: *concertante* style, thorough bass, *stile concitato*, which at that time in Northern Italy signified the changeover from Renaissance to Baroque. As an old man Schütz admitted that he had been "unable to adapt himself to the young world and newest style of music". There is much that separates Schütz from Bach as was to be expected in the light of the generation gap. The older maestro roots around in the fundaments of vocal music, of musical Gothic. He composed no purely instrumental works and no secular music. The score for the very first German opera, entitled *Daphne* based on a libretto by Martin Opitz, is no longer extant.

He went to Venice many times but the greatest impression he received from these trips was not from Monteverdi, but the vocal polyphonic Giovanni Gabriel. Nevertheless he adopted much of the achievements of the new, expressive, monodic style of North Italy and brought this back to Germany with him. The way in which he made this available to the traditions of Protestant church music is his achievement alone.

He remarked of his *Psalm of David* that they were *in stylo recitativo*, something that was a good as unknown in Germany up till that time. This is a form of choral declamation that is as revolutionary as it is bound by tradition.

Today the only thing that strikes us is the timeless nature of this expression. We can see Schütz as one of the first great Expressionists in music. The expression of the Evangelists' parts and the *turbae* choruses in Bach's Passions appear in Schütz' *Resurrection*, in his own three passions, in the *cantiones sacrae* and the *symphoniae sacrae*.

Heinrich Schütz adopted the Humanist tradition and gave himself the name Sagittarius. His work is reflected in the deep seriousness of his character and life-style. He went through the privations of the Thirty Years War, with all its suffering, sickness, personal losses and the distraction from his work in Dresden where he was for many years the leader of the court musicians.

It was not at an early age that he decided to make music his career. But education and authority lifted him well above the general levels of musical achievement of his time.

He was born in Köstritz, near Gera, in 1624 and came from a Franconian merchant family. The Landgrave of Hesse financed his education at a Ritterakademie, legal studies in Marburg and his apprenticeship under Gabrieli in Venice.

He was a haughty, highly educated man. He has been rediscovered recently after years of neglect. Heinrich Schütz clubs and festivals championed his cause and helped him to the undisputed claim to be the greatest German composer before Bach.

Kurt Honolka

(Nordwest Zeitung, 6 November 1972)

Heinrich Schütz

■ EDUCATION

Research team investigates pre-school training

KielerNachrichten

Merely bringing forward initial reading lessons from elementary school to the kindergarten stage would not necessarily bring the desired results. On the one hand, early reading in the form it is practised today is not suitable for all children. On the other hand, children who have been given early tuition would have to mark time as there are no really suitable further reading courses for them at this stage.

That is one of the reasons why the initial lead enjoyed by early readers in their first years at elementary school is soon lost. The education system does not cater for children with such a start.

It is therefore vital to compile a standardised reading programme stretching from the kindergarten stage to the final years in elementary school. It should cover the preparatory period designed to arouse a child's abilities and inclination to read, the initial reading stage where numbers and the letters of the alphabet are learned and deciphered, the next stage involving the application of what has been learned and the final stage where the final goal aimed at by the programme has been reached.

An inter-disciplinary research team at Regensburg College of Education claims that the elements of such a programme must be interconnected. Its series of experiments covering a total of 520 children from all social levels is still continuing.

The Regensburg research team is one of about fifteen groups at universities and colleges of education in almost all Federal states dealing with various aspects of a complex research programme.

The initial stimulus was provided by the Volkswagen Foundation which four years ago drew up a framework for the development of curricula for an institutionalised elementary education (CIEL).

The Foundation provided nine and a half million Marks for this programme, set up a working party of educationalists and organised a public competition calling upon inter-disciplinary research teams to develop, test and perfect play and teaching material for four to eight-year-olds and supply accompanying material for teachers and parents.

The first thing researchers into elementary education discover is the all but feverish production of teaching and learning programmes, early reading textbooks, experimental boxes and mathematics courses for children of kindergarten age.

This wave of production began directly after the discovery that four and five-year-olds are just as receptive as children of school age and are extremely willing to learn.

Many of the traditional domino, lotto, memory and quiz games have since surrounded themselves with an aura of science. Manufacturers are eager to point out that educationalists find them particularly suitable for children of pre-school age. They claim that their products encourage learning and learning ability, increase contact and communication and expand intelligence and logic.

For a long time it looked as though this wave of commercialised pre-school euphoria would not be given the firm basis of scientifically sound research findings. It seemed as if the children, parents and teachers were helpless against the increasingly threatening danger that excessive demands would be made on children at too early an age.

This is all the more reason to welcome the Volkswagen Foundation programme which should gradually bring more clarity and factualness into a discussion that tends to be rather confusing.

This hope is also prompted by a project being undertaken within the elementary programme by Hamburg University psychology department to examine how play influences intelligence and how to develop games of their own for intelligence training.

The project is based on the phenomenon that girls and boys of a certain age prefer specific games. As they grow older they give up their old games for new ones before giving these up in their turn.

This phenomenon is found throughout the world and provides a clear indication that the games train human abilities such as intelligence and are discarded for something better when nothing more can be gained from them and a new game with a higher standard of difficulty is sought.

The results of this research work will mean that parents and teachers will no longer have to rely on conjectures about the interrelationship between age and learning ability or about learning speed and the length of time that must be spent on a certain subject.

They will gradually be equipped with the criteria and methods they require to prevent them from placing excess demands on children or demanding too little from them.

Peter Körfgen

(Kieler Nachrichten, 8 November 1972)

Don't worry about language mistakes, linguist advises

School language teaching should pay more attention to the world around it in future and prepare pupils for their day-to-day life, demands Professor Gerhard Nickel, president of the International Linguists Association and head of this country's Association of Applied Linguistics (GAL).

Speaking to the fourth annual congress of GAL in Stuttgart, he said that less importance should be attached to what he described as linguistic hygiene – the type of language teaching which deals more with the eradication of failures of style and not with the more important aspects.

Six hundred teachers and linguists, including guests from a number of European countries plus Japan, attended the series of talks and discussions held in Stuttgart University. An educational technology exhibition was on show at the same time.

Language teachers do not always speak foreign languages perfectly and without an accent, Professor Nickel said. Pupils would be better prepared for the demands of everday life if they were played tapes of original situations plus all background noise.

This method, Professor Nickel claimed, would help prevent the frequently observed helplessness of travellers who learned English or French at school but suddenly dry up when confronted with an everyday situation.

To help pupils cope with everyday situations, the previous attitude towards mistakes must be revised, Professor Nickel states. Pupils must not merely be taught to speak a language perfectly, they must also develop their ability to understand and make themselves understood.

Nickel demands more tolerance towards negligible linguistic errors and increased attention towards the sociological circumstances of the pupil and situations of stress such as fear of examinations.

Nickel claims that it is pointless to learn the error analysis sector demonstrates that successful foreign language tuition must be based on teaching in the pupil's own language.

The feel for a language's grammar must be developed via the pupil's own language before being applied to the foreign language. A person's mother tongue and the language he is learning must always be kept closely linked.

Nickel claims that it is pointless to learn English or French for nine years at school if pupils are to be trained to cope with everyday situations. There is not much difference, he states, between the linguistic abilities of a final-year pupil and those of a pupil halfway through his school career. The most suitable system for pupils wishing to specialise further is one under which they are able to select a number of courses they will need in future life.

Claudia von Dehn

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 4 November 1972)

University courses started for career adviser training

Ninety per cent of all school-leavers seek career advice where it is supposed to be best – at a labour exchange. Over two thousand advisers are available in the Federal Republic – theoretically. But many posts are still vacant and some advisers are unable to cope with developments in the world of labour.

Standards are now to be raised. The Nuremberg-based Federal Institute of Labour, the body responsible for labour exchanges throughout the Federal Republic, has decided to adopt a new method of training career advisers. In future applicants for the post of career adviser will be able to prepare themselves for their responsible job by attending a university course.

The first group of career advisers started their two-year course at Mannheim University at the beginning of October. Their course involves training in psychology, education, sociology, law and economics.

This will be followed by seminars at the Federal Institute's schools of administration and periods of practical study at labour exchanges. The complete training course will last three years.

The teachers at Mannheim University are responsible for the academic part of the training course. One third of the teaching programme consists of lectures and courses arranged by other departments for their own students. The remainder consists of special courses. The career advisers can also attend other lectures and courses offered at Mannheim University.

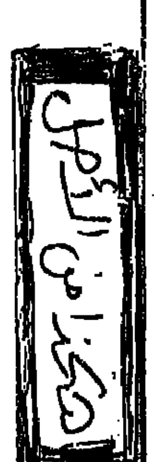
School-leavers with an advanced proficiency certificate (the Abitur) will be able to attend these courses even without professional experience. The Federal Institute of Labour claims that the university course is meant to provide future career advisers with basic academic knowledge of use to them in their job. The course is to be restricted for the time being to holders of the Abitur.

Officials at the Labour Institute state however that the practical course of training previously recommended has proved its worth and will be retained for applicants who have completed professional training courses.

No special duties have been envisaged for career advisers with university qualifications. Apart from the normal career advice service they will also deal with training grant schemes or find work for the seriously handicapped or patients seeking employment after a lengthy spell of illness. Career advice for students and holders of the Abitur will still be the responsibility of the senior members of the service.

Salary prospects are not bad. After training a career advice officer will receive a basic monthly income of between 1,190 and 1,900 Marks depending on age. On top of this come child allowances and a cost-of-living allowance for those living in large cities.

(Die Zeit, 27 October 1972)



■ ZOOLOGY

Looks can kill, Munich scientist discovers



Two tupayas were rushing around their cage when one suddenly pounced on the other. Bites were exchanged and the fight ended after a matter of seconds. The winner seemed to take no more notice of his defeated opponent. Ten minutes later he was as calm as if nothing had happened.

But the defeated tupaya cowered in his corner of the cage and fearfully eyed his opponent. Within a matter of days he lost forty per cent of his weight, suffered from cramp, fell into a coma and died. The cause of death was attributed to kidney failure.

Many clashes between male tupayas, squirrel-like creatures believed to be related to the lemur and living in South-East Asia, end in similar dramatic fashion.

But what appears at first as a simple medical problem turns out to be a complex interrelationship between modes of social behaviour and physiological reactions.

Dietrich von Holst, a behavioural researcher at Munich University's zoology department, therefore turned to these exotic animals to study the effects of social stress on the organism.

Von Holst was helped by the fact that tupayas always show alarm or annoyance by raising the hairs of their bushy tail. He spent anything up to twelve hours a day in front of the tupaya cage to observe the animals when they became excited by for instance the noise of a pneumatic drill or the scent of another tupaya.

Von Holst discovered a close link between the length of the daily state of excitement and the extent of physiological damage. A female tupaya for instance normally gives birth every 45 days, feeds her offspring with milk, leaves the nest for 48 hours and returns in time for the next feeding session.

If the female tupaya is subjected to more than two and a half hours' stress a day – about twenty per cent of its conscious existence – her maternal behaviour alters considerably and she eats her young on returning to the nest. Female tupayas who are subjected to stress for fifty to sixty per cent of the day are as good as sterile.

The same is true for male tupayas. One animal was subjected to stress for seventy per cent of the time he spent awake. The weight of his testes dropped to one fifth of the original weight within ten days and spermatogenesis ceased. This also results in sterility.

The growth of young tupayas is also disturbed by stress and their puberty is delayed. Exposure to stress for ninety per cent of the creature's day will mean certain death.

A closer analysis of typical situations of stress revealed that tupayas become accustomed to the sound of pneumatic drills in a matter of weeks but they never get used to other of their species.

Whenever there is a group of tupayas, the individual animal will sooner or later suffer from stress. Von Holst believes that this social stress depends on an unspecific density factor based on the number of adult animals of the same sex within the same compound.

Von Holst was able to observe that young tupayas were able to live together in harmony even after leaving the nest when thirty days old. They first lived in close-knit family groups though later anything up to eleven creatures lived amicably in one cage. Aggression and generation conflicts seemed unknown.

It is only when the young tupaya become sexually mature that the situation changes. Whereas a father's stress cycle remains almost constant while his offspring are still young, his excitement increases as soon as the first of his sons is sexually mature. The mother only needs to see one sexually mature female and she will eat her own young.

This prevents uncontrolled growth within the group. It is theoretically possible to have a large family with four and a half thousand children and grandchildren. The population regulates itself, it seems.

It is not overcrowding, noise or bustle that provokes these stress reactions but chemical aromas emitted by individual animals that retain their effect for a long period. It does not matter if the aroma is emitted by a foreign tupaya or one of the family, the parents will always react.

This unspecific density factor is far less drastic than the dominance exercised by the animals in their group. If stress is great, this can end in death. A defeated male usually dies within a matter of days if constantly exposed to the sight of the animal that beat him, even though it may be protected by the bars of a cage.

The defeated animal does not die of any injuries sustained in the struggle. It is the sight of the victor that kills him even if the physiological cause of death has to be attributed to kidney failure as a result of a drop in blood supply to the organ.

Histological examinations of the damaged kidney reveal an astonishing similarity with human kidneys damaged by stress. Physiologists have so far found no plausible explanation for damage of this kind.

It depends largely on the species and its social structure in which social circumstances are felt as irritant factors. That also explains why researchers will always prefer these sensitive tupayas from the Far East than a herd of German cattle when investigating the effects of social stress.

But von Holst claims that the physiological reaction of the organism is more or less the same in all mammals and the findings gained with tupayas can be applied to human beings.

A number of diseases found typically in industrial societies, including arteriosclerosis, high blood pressure and kidney complaints, are only prompted in some animals by contacts with others of their species.

It is therefore surprising that nobody else in the Federal Republic has followed the lead of von Holst and his staff and conducted further examinations into the physiological consequences of social stress.

Christa Steuer

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 4 November 1972)

■ OUR WORLD

Museum for children opened in Frankfurt

Frankfurter Rundschau

A museum for children has been opened in Frankfurt with the purpose of getting the children used to the idea of visiting a museum and to widen their education. The museum is a part of Frankfurt's Historical Museum.

Four afternoons a week boys and girls between the ages of four and eight can, free of charge, visit the museum, play around in theatrical costumes, wander about or rummage through picture books.

In groups of twelve the children visit the museum for a two-hour period so that a hundred of these children can be "acclimatised" to the Museum. Until next January all the places available in the groups have been taken up.

"We don't want to create museum worms, as some parents feared," Dr Detlef Hoffmann, the head of the project, said. The intention is more to attract the children's interest. If a little girl or a little boy plays around with a doll, and there are several of varying sorts in the Museum as part of the "Family and Living" section then the child is shown in the Museum proper toys from a bygone age. The child sees parallel to his interests what the museaum has to offer.

"The aura of untouchability should disappear," Dr Hoffmann commented. Childrean are confronted and are able to play in the vicinity of what the Museum has on display.

Although similar experiments have been carried in America, The Netherlands and Denmark and even in the Federal Republic – in Berlin and Nuremberg for example – it is not yet possible to say if this system does stimulate the young person's interest in museums. Only after a certain period of time will it be possible to judge the effects of the system.

Two educationalists are responsible for running the project until such times as a custodian and a children's nanny can be employed.

Proposals are also being considered to open a children's picture gallery including dolls from all ages, dolls' houses and other items with which our great grandparents played. "But unfortunately they would have to be placed in glass cases," Dr Hoffmann said.

In summer the children will be able to go to the courtyard in the centre of the museum and play with various building materials and materials used in the arts.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 8 November 1972)



Children in the Frankfurt Museum opened for their special benefit (Photo: dpa)

Esperanto experiment

Esperanto will be taugh as the first foreign language at experiments, being conducted at three schools in North Rhine-Westphalia in the coming school year.

Uwe Joachim Moritz of Alsdorf, the head of the North Rhine-Westphalia Esperanto Teachers Association, states that the Federal state's Education Ministry has already given its approval to the scheme.

A high school, a secondary modern and an elementary school are taking part in the trial.

Moritz stated that children who had taken Esperanto as their first foreign language in Finland found it easier to learn their second foreign language and soon caught up with classmates who had learned this language as their first choice.

About one million people speak Esperanto throughout the world, some five thousand of them in the Federal Republic.

(Neue Ruhr Zeitung, 16 October 1972)

Well-padded women preferred

More than half the women in the Federal Republic are unhappy because their hips are too broad. On the other hand men in this country like their wives to be "well rounded". They go for women who have plenty on the hip.

These observations were the result of a survey made by the advice centre for slimming problems in Frankfurt. As many as seventy per cent of the men questioned gave answers that implied that they liked women well padded round the hips.

Only twenty per cent of the men questioned favoured slim women, and long legs played an important part in the views these men expressed.

Ten per cent of the men questioned took the middle way. They replied: "Not too broad and not too thin." But they were concerned to make certain that "broad" was not confused with "fat".

In order to come to what would be considered the ideal vital statistics for a girl the Frankfurt advice centre has developed a test. The hand joints are measured first, then the calfs, the hips, the waist and the bosom.

An ideal figure is when the ankle is one and a half times the wrist, the calf is twice the wrist, the thighs are three times the wrist, the hips are six times the wrist, the waist is four times the wrist and the bosom is six times the wrist.

Albert Bechtold

(Münchner Merkur, 27 October 1972)

Forced piano-playing can be dangerous

Statistics show that there are more than twelve million pianos in the Federal Republic. But many of those who learn to play the piano do so under compulsion. "The nimbleness of the fingers, particularly in the finger joints, is innate and cannot be improved by practice," according to Dr Christoph Wagner of the Dortmund Max Planck Institute for Labour Psychology.

Since 1964 Dr Wagner has been looking at people's fingers. The latest subject of his investigations was the 22-year-old Chen Pi-Hsien who comes from Taiwan. At the 21st international music competition organised by the ARD in Munich she won first prize. She endured the examinations – although Dr Wagner said she had "the smallest hands that I have ever seen in all my investigations."

In order to avoid unnecessary costs and eventual bitter disappointment young people should only take up a musical career after they have had a medical examination to discover if they are physically equipped to pursue such a career.

Dr Wagner helped by qualified musicians has devised methods of measuring a person's aptitude for music. A candidate's arm is so fixed in equipment so that the hand cannot be an aid in movement by other joints. So clamped down it is possible to measure the hand's flexibility, the span of the fingers and the manoeuvrability of the forearm. By diagrams comparisons can be made with the data provided by professional musicians.

(Neue Ruhr Zeitung, 27 October 1972)



A young violinist undergoing Dr Wagner's musical aptitude test (Photo: pbm)

Drug-addiction on the decline

Drugtaking, in the Federal Republic, has come to a standstill and in some cases among certain groups has definitely declined, according to a statement made by Heinz Westphal, State Secretary in the Health, Youth and Family Affairs Ministry commenting on government views on the misuse of drugs.

On the other hand there has been an increase in crime, which is related to increased police and customs officials' success in making it more difficult to obtain drugs.

More strigent regulations concerning the storing of narcotics in chemist shops has not brought about a decline in the number of shops that are raided.

Police and customs officials are agreed that the battle against crime associated with narcotics should be stepped up, because methods of handling and smuggling narcotics are becoming continuously better organised and more dangerous to combat.

The Ministry throws light on another aspect of the narcotics problem. It is estimated that every year between 3,500 to 9,000 more young people become addicts, making them useless for gainful employment. This could mean that in the next ten years more than 60,000 people in the country would be incapacitated because of narcotics.

Recently it has been noticed that more and more young people near their twenties refuse to have anything to do with drugs, but the interest in drugs among young people at vocational schools and similar institutions is increasing.

The first generation of drug addicts appeared in 1968 during the student demonstrations. They took drugs as a form of protest but that is now a thing of the past. There are a few stragglers who still pursue this form of protest but they are regarded generally as being "out of the main stream" of protest.

Health Ministry officials are concerned at the increase in stronger drugs that are being taken. The addict rarely knows how strong his drugs are. LSD trips were replaced by DOM, which invokes even more terrible states of horror than pure LSD, lasting longer and being considerably more dangerous.

Crime originating from narcotics was up to the middle of the sixties negligible, but by 1967 there were 1,349 cases known and this figure had grown to 4,761 in 1969, which had in turn grown to 16,104 by 1970 and last year to 25,287.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 3 November 1972)

■ SPORT

Porsche make it – a CanAm win

For years the opposition earned millions. Then Porsche decided the time had come to put in their bid and contest the five-year McLaren supremacy in the CanAm series. This year Porsche entered a team for the first time ever and swept the board.

"Winning may not be everything but it's still better than being runner-up," the Bruce McLaren Motor Racing Co. Ltd proclaims on its visiting-cards, and in keeping with this view held by the New Zealand racing driver and team captain, who was killed on the track in 1970, the tangerine-coloured racers from Colnbrook won 39 out of 43 events in the CanAm series between 1967 and 1971.

For five seasons McLaren swept the board and his team won five championships and several million dollars in prize money and bonuses of one kind and another.

On this side of the Atlantic, to be more precise in Zuffenhausen, Stuttgart, a team of designers were envious for some time of the huge slice of the dollar cake won year after year in the CanAm series by the McLaren stable.

This year the Porsche dream came true. With the aid of a racing car incorporating absolutely the latest features in engineering and design Porsche made their bid for the CanAm fame and, doubtlessly more important still, the cash.

In recent years Jo Siffert of Switzerland may have crossed the Atlantic a number of times in a bid to end the McLaren monopoly in a twelve-cylinder Porsche Spyder made available by Porsche/Audi sales.

Siffert was well placed on a number of occasions but he never managed to win a race. The reason was readily apparent. The Porsche 917 PA was too heavy and its engine not powerful enough.

This year the story was to be a different one, though. The Porsche 917, successful enough in the world championship for series-production models, was further developed along Spyder lines.

The original piston displacement of five litres was reduced to 4.5 and a turbo exhaust system boosted the engine power to a staggering 950 horse power.

It was the first time a serious competitor in the CanAm series had entered a turbo model, although they are by no means out of the ordinary in other competitions, such as the USAC championships, which include the Indianapolis 500. The reason is, of course, the enormous cost of development.

Porsche had no intention of entering a works team on the other side of the Atlantic. Development work was to be carried out at Zuffenhausen, or rather the new Weissbach proving ground, but the cars were to be managed and driven by a private team. The choice was not difficult. Porsche opted for the Penske stable.

For one, Roger Penske and his team already had CanAm experience, for another Porsche were thus securing the services of Mark Donohue, probably the best racing driver in America at present.

As Donohue is an engineer by trade he was also able to assist in development work on the Porsche 917-10. The advertising allocation provided by L & M cigarettes and landed by Penske was likewise a welcome bonus, development of the 917-10 running into the millions.

McLaren did not take the challenge lying down. In Colnbrook an entirely new model, the M20, was developed. It was the first new McLaren since 1968 when the M8A was introduced.

Unlike the Porsche the McLaren M20 was not equipped with a turbo motor. It was powered by an 8.1-litre Chevrolet V8 engine souped up to some 750 horse power at the McLaren tuning works in Detroit.

The M20 was roughly 35 horse power more powerful than its predecessor but it was soon apparent that increased power had only been achieved at the expense of reliability.

McLaren did, however, have one advantage over other Chevrolet users. Works They were alone in boasting engine blocks made of a special alluminium alloy.

There were financial reasons why McLaren did not enter turbo models this season. Costs were to be kept at a minimum, expenditure was not to exceed 200,000 Marks. One of the new Porsches costs half a million Marks.

"We would be blind if we were to disregard the financial side of an undertaking of this kind," McLaren manager Teddy Mayer explains.

Other competitors in the CanAm series were relegated virtually to the role of also-rans. Shadow and Lola are the only names worthy of a mention.

Even though ex-world champion Jackie Stewart gave Lola the push at the start of the season and L & M's sponsor money was bagged by Porsche Lola designer Broadley summoned up the courage to enter a new model this season. Piloted by David Hobbs of England the T 310 proved too slow to represent serious competition, though.

The Shadow proved a little faster. Although, with Jackie Oliver and for a while Carlos Pace at the wheel, the Shadow did not quite manage to keep pace with the Porsche it did come second in the Mid-Ohio and make life difficult for the McLarens in a number of other races.

For McLaren, the reigning champions, the new season began much the same as the old one had ended, with a win for Denny Hulme. Yet even in this first race Donohue in the Porsche gave him serious trouble.

Donohue was seriously injured in training for the next race. His stand-in was fellow-American George Follmer, previously regarded as second-rate.

Follmer was used to turbo cars from the USAC series, though, and won his first race, laying the foundations for Porsche's overall victory.

In Watkins Glen McLarens may have come in first, second and third but Follmer outdid himself as the season progressed, winning five races and notching up 130 points, an unbeatable score.

Mark Donohue returned to the fray to win a further race, making six out of nine for Porsche.

McLaren driver Denny Hulme, himself a two-time CanAm champion, had virtually given up before the final race began. "Wanting to beat 950-horse-power turbo Porsches with our 750-horse-power McLarens is like trying to shoot down a jumbo jet with a bow and arrow."

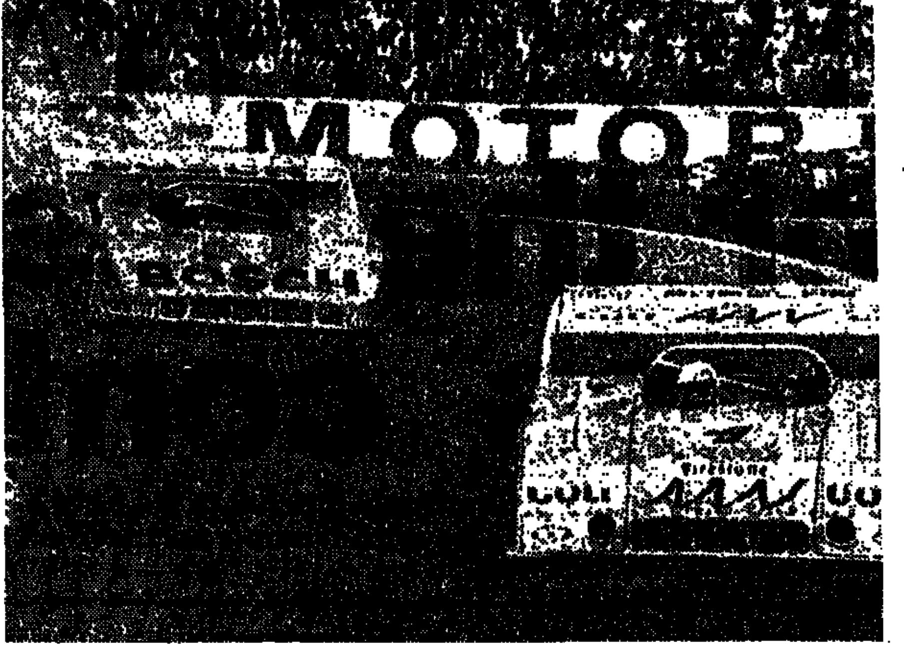
Porsche have indeed put up a convincing performance in their first CanAm season, but in view of rising costs one can but wonder what is to become of the series. Virtually no one but Porsche is financially in a position to invest the sums of money needed in turbo engine development.

Assuming Porsche prove unbeatable the others are sooner or later going to retire from the fray. Already McLaren are rumoured to be prepared to withdraw next season unless Gulf keep up their financial support.

What is to be done? There are two possibilities. Either turbo engines are prohibited nest season or the series is limited to a category that is financially tolerable, Formula 5000, for instance.

Horst Rautenhaus

(Welt am Sonntag, 12 November 1972)



Porsche cars in a trial run at the Hockenheim circuit in the Federal Republic (Photo: dpa)



New ski-run

A new synthetic ski-run has been laid at Feldberg, in the Taunus. The run is approximately 1,000 metres long and lies on the 880 metre-high Hausberg, allowing skiers to use the Taunus slopes all round the year. (Photo: dpa)

All-comers ski events proposals rejected

Winter is a'coming in and with it the thrills and spills of the skiing circus. A year after the Olympic ban on Karl Schranz of Austria proposals for open events in which both amateurs and professionals will be allowed to compete are making the rounds of skiing, the shadier sides of which are continually harped on by the International Olympic Committee.

Early in November the International Skiing Federation may have rejected the idea of competitions open to all comers but consideration remains to be given to ways and means of making skiing races more interesting from the sporting point of view.

"Something or other is going to have to be thought up," Franz Vogler, one of this country's most successful skiers in recent years, says, and he has a number of ideas of his own.

This season Vogler has retired from the fray to complete his course in architecture at Munich University. "Sport has taken up a great deal of my time," he says, "and I have no alternative but to call it a day for the time being. Maybe I will be back on the slopes next year."

But the skiing season does not really start until 7 December in Val d'Isère, France, and by then the shape of things to come may well have changed. "Looked at from the sidelines," he says, "there are certainly a fair number of changes that could be made."

Vogler remains sceptical about the plans put forward by professional managers. They are too problematic, he reckons, particularly as regards training for youngsters, which will remain the responsibility of amateur associations. But there are other ways and means of improving matters.

Franz Vogler views many possibilities of change through the perspective of the TV camera. "Racing," he says, "must be rearranged in such a way as to make it a more telegenic proposition."

"Let me mention two examples. Downhill races last far too long, generally covering a distance of 3,000 metres. Year after year the mere preparation of slopes costs organisers a great deal of time and money and presents substantial problems,

"My suggestion is, then, that straight races be cut to 1,000 metres. From the sporting viewpoint a 1,000-metre chase would be just as attractive provided the obstacles are arranged in swift succession.

"The change would mean the end of the downhill race in its time-honoured traditional form, but it is worth an attempt. Every metre of the race would be within the range of vision of TV cameras and, of course, spectators on the spot.

"As for my second proposal, practical experience has already been gained with the parallel slalom, which has proved a success in races in America. Two skiers start simultaneously on two adjacent, identical runs. Light signals indicate the two men's progress in their duel. The pursuit in cycle-racing is something similar."

Last season Franz Vogler was a passionate campaigner for safer runs. This year he would like to reduce the number of entrants per race.

"It is just not right that eighty competitors can draw out a single race over several hours," he says. "As in motor racing a number of groups that compete among themselves ought to be set up.

"In the parallel slalom the world's fifteen best skiers could compete against each other according to a special points system, thus ensuring first-rate performances and excitement in every race."

Peter Bizer

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 8 November 1972)